

HISTORY
OF THE
One Hundred & Twenty-Sixth Reg't,
OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.



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James B. Ricketts
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CONCISE HISTORY

OF THE

One Hundred ^{AND} Twenty-sixth Regiment,

OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

FROM THE

Date of Organization to the End of the Rebellion;

WITH A

COMPLETE ROSTER OF EACH COMPANY,

FROM DATE OF MUSTER.

Battles and Skirmishes Participated in, Lists
of the Killed, Wounded and Missing, and
Other Incidents of the Camp and Field.

COMPILED BY COMRADE J. H. GILSON,
OF COMPANY D.

SALEM, OHIO:

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INTRODUCTORY.

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The object of the author of this brief history, is to present a record of all those momentous hours, acts and movements that cover the period of the service of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment, a record of which the survivors may well be proud—something that will serve as a souvenir to the relatives and friends of the brave fallen members of the Regiment, who gave up their lives in defense of their country.

The author is indebted to many members of the Regiment for aid in this effort, among whom were: Lieut. Col. T. W. McKinney, Rev. J. K. Andrews, Chaplain; Capts. J. Weyand, G. W. Hoge, Wm. B. Kirk, S. C. Kerr, Jas. W. Moffat, C. E. Patterson, W. L. Dixon, and J. E. McPeck; Doctor Wm. Foster, Hospital Steward; H. S. Moses, Sergeant Major; J. P. Slemmons, Jas. Stephenson, Jas. F. Lawyer, Wm. M. Clark, Henry J. Weaver, John M. Garven, J. M. Ebersol, W. T. Young, H. L. Thompson, and W. H. Keplinger. Chaplain Andrews gave the writer access to his diary, which embraced a period from the enlistment of the Regiment till the first of July, '64. Capt. McPeck gave access to his diary, kept from January first to July tenth, 1864. Jas. Stephenson also furnished a copy of his diary and casualty list, kept from May fourth to December thirty-first, 1864. Wm. McVey furnished his diary, kept during the entire service of the Regiment. W. T. Young, who was a clerk at Brigade Headquarters, furnished official reports of the entire casualties of the Regiment. John P. Slemmons, who is a clerk in the Adjutant General's office at Colum-

bus, Ohio, furnished copies of all the Company Rolls. Col. McKinney furnished copies of official reports of the Regiment. Thanks to them all. The author is also indebted to the reports of Gen. J. Warren Keifer; "Ohio in the War," by Whitelaw Reid; Lossing's History, and Putnam's Rebellion Record, for much historical information. The writer has also used his own diary, kept during his entire term of service in the Regiment.

A full history of the Regiment can never be written. The author has only gathered up fragments of its noble record, and feels fully conscious of his inability to do justice to the heroism, sufferings and gallant service of the members of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment. Its slain heroes, its toilsome marches, the records of its battle fields, its constant place at the front, are all parts of its history that have been only faintly portrayed. The author gives this story of the Regiment, simply told, to his comrades and the public, hoping that it will receive their approval.



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HISTORY

OF THE

One Hundred *and* Twenty Sixth Regiment,

OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

CHAPTER I.

Events of 1862 and '63—Regiment enlists—Proceeds to West Virginia—Occupies the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad—In pursuit of Imboden—Battle at Martinsburg—Retreat to Harper's Ferry—By canal to Washington.

The disasters of the Peninsular campaign had awakened the people and the Government to the necessity of a more vigorous prosecution of the war. The loyal governors of eighteen States signed a request that the President should increase the force. In compliance with the request, on the first of July, 1862, President Lincoln issued a call for three hundred thousand more troops for the army. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment volunteered in answer to this call. It was recruited in the following counties: Companies A, C and H, in Harrison county; Company B, in Belmont, Companies E and G, in Tuscarawas, Company D, in Jefferson, Company F, in Carroll, Company I, in Fairfield, and Company K, in Perry. The different companies were assembled in camp at Mingo Station, near Steubenville, by the twenty-eighth of August. On the fourth of September the Regiment was organized, and numbered in officers and private soldiers, 889 men. On the eighth of September it was mustered

into the United States service for three years, or during the war, by Capt. Alex. E. Drake, of the Second United States Infantry. It was first sent to Parkersburg, West Virginia, to which place it proceeded by rail, via Bellaire and Grafton, on the eighteenth and nineteenth days of September. At this place, Col. B. F. Smith took command of the Regiment, relieving acting Col. George W. McCook, in command since its organization. The Regiment remained at Parkersburg one month, perfecting its drill, and doing guard and garrison duty.

On the twentieth and twenty-first days of October, the Regiment proceeded by rail, via Grafton, to Cumberland, Maryland. It remained at Cumberland nearly six weeks, when it proceeded by rail to North Mountain Station on the twelfth of December, for the purpose of guarding the Baltimore & Ohio railroad from the incursions of the Rebel guerrillas under Imboden. On the twenty-second of December, the Regiment marched from North Mountain to Martinsburg, Virginia. It was quartered at this place during the winter of 1862 and '63, performing heavy camp patrol and picket duty. During this winter the Regiment was sorely afflicted, typhoid fever and small pox making sad havoc among its ranks. Six men on an average died from this disease in each company that winter. This sickness and mortality was mostly created by the improper quarters occupied by the Regiment, which consisted of Sibley tents with fifteen to twenty men crowded into them. Religious services were kept up regularly by Chaplain Andrews, assisted by Rev. Capt. Jonathan S. McCready, and Rev. Capt. Wm. L. Dixon. The use of the Lutheran Church in Martinsburg was granted for Sabbath services. During its stay at Martinsburg, the Regiment was shown great kindness by the loyal citizens of that place. In this kindness to the sick and the well they never grew weary, from the dark night on which the Regiment pitched its camp in their midst, until the time the Regiment took up its hurried march to other scenes and places. They kindly received the sick from the Reg-

iment into their dwellings, where they were tenderly cared for. Those noble patriotic people will never be forgotten by the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment.

EVENTS OF 1863.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was assigned at Martinsburg to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps. The Brigade was composed of the One Hundred and Sixth New York and the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Ohio Regiments of Infantry, and Capt. Maltsby's Sixth Virginia Battery, and was under command of Col. B. F. Smith. On the tenth of April a review of the Brigade was made by Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelly, commander of the Division. On the twenty-sixth of April the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment took the cars at Martinsburg, and went by rail to New Creek Station, West Virginia. From New Creek, the Regiment with other troops, under command of Gen. Kelly, commenced a march on the morning of the twenty-seventh of April to look after the Rebel Gen. Imboden, who was making a raid through West Virginia. The Regiment arrived at Greenland Gap on the twenty-eighth of April, having marched a distance of twenty-five miles. A sharp fight had occurred at the Gap two days previous, between Imboden's cavalry and a small force of Union troops. On the afternoon of the twenty-eighth, the Regiment continued the march, eight miles, to Mount Storm, where the troops took position in line of battle and fortified. At this place, a detail from the Regiment was sent out as far as Cheat River, and blockaded the northwestern pike by falling timber. Early on the morning of the third of May, the Regiment left Mount Storm and marched nearly to New Creek, when it received orders to return to Greenland Gap. The Regiment was then countermarched, and by a forced march arrived at that place late in the evening, after an arduous day's march of nearly twenty-five miles. On the fourth day of May, Companies D and F were sent out on a scout and marched to near Petersburg, West Virginia, where

they blockaded Mosquito Pike by falling timber. They then returned to Greenland Gap and rejoined the Regiment on the sixth of May. On the seventh of May the Regiment left Greenland Gap and marched twenty-five miles to New Creek, where it arrived on the eighth and remained two weeks. On the twenty-first and twenty-second of May, the Regiment returned by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Martinsburg, Virginia, and remained there till the fourteenth of June.

BATTLE OF MARTINSBURG.

On the fourteenth of June, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment, with its Brigade was attacked at Martinsburg by the advance division of Gen. Lee's army, under Gen. Rodes. Gen. Lee's army was now moving northward to invade Pennsylvania. This invasion resulted in the battle of Gettysburg. At eleven o'clock, A. M., the troops took position in line of battle, covering the Winchester and Charlestown roads. Skirmishing ensued at eleven o'clock and was maintained during the afternoon, with a desultory fire of artillery. During the fight, Company I, which had been detached to guard a point on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, attempted to rejoin the Regiment and was captured entire by the enemy. At three o'clock an order was received to retreat by the Williamsport road, which could not be executed, as the enemy in large force occupied all the roads except the Shepherdstown road, on which our troops were now posted. At an hour before sundown the enemy opened a terrific fire from fourteen pieces of artillery, and advanced in heavy lines of battle. Capt. Maltby's battery opened on the enemy's advancing column with great spirit. The Brigade maintained its position as long as possible, while plunging shot and bursting shells shrieked and moaned and fluttered wrathfully around, but was compelled to evacuate Martinsburg at sundown and retreat by the Shepherdstown road, and so ended the battle of Martinsburg. Five pieces of artillery and about two hundred prisoners fell into the hands of the enemy. The enemy's

cavalry followed close in the rear, and picked up many of the Regiment who were worn out with the fatigue of the long continued fight. The march was continued that night to Shepherds-town, where the Potomac River was waded, the water coming up to the men's armpits. After marching all night and until ten o'clock the next morning, Harper's Ferry was reached. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment went into position on Maryland Heights near the Ferry, and threw up earthworks. In the vicinity of Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry, there were at this time eleven thousand troops under command of Gen. French. The Regiment was here assigned to the Second Division, Eighth Army Corps. At the evacuation of Harper's Ferry in the latter part of June, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment, with its Division, was detailed to guard a fleet of canal boats on the Ohio & Chesapeake canal, convoying heavy guns, ammunition and other Government property to Washington, D. C. The fleet left Harper's Ferry on the first of July and arrived at Washington on the fourth of July. Disembarking at Georgetown, the Regiment marched to Tenallytown and encamped.



CHAPTER II.

Regiment assigned to the Army of the Potomac—In pursuit of Lee's Army—Battle at Manassas Gap—Encamp with the army on the Rappahannock—Detached and sent to New York City—Return to the Army.

On the sixth of July, the Regiment marched through Washington to the depot, and took the cars and went by rail to Frederick, Maryland, where it arrived on the seventh. On the same day the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment marched seven miles to Middletown, Maryland, and bivouacked for the night. On the eighth of July, the Army of the Potomac marched through Middletown in pursuit of Lee's army, then retreating from the battlefield of Gettysburg. Of this grand army words seemed meaningless to convey to the reader's mind an idea of its immensity and grandeur—the vast multitude, the martial music, the tramp, tramp, tramp of soldiers; colors flying, horses neighing, cattle lowing, the immense trains of wagons and artillery stretching for miles; and in time of battle, the rattling and firing of musketry, the booming of cannon, shouts of the victors, screams and moans of the wounded and dying, can be better imagined than described, but must be seen to be realized. From this time to the close of the war, the history of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment is identified with that of the Army of the Potomac. In all its movements and battles and victories, the Regiment did its full share.

On the same day the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment continued its march, nine miles, to South Mountain and bivouacked on the battle field of South Mountain, near the spot where Gen. Reno fell in 1862. It was marked by a stone, on which were the words, "Here Gen. Reno fell." On the ninth of July the Regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. The

Brigade was commanded by Col. B. F. Smith, of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth O. V. I., the Division by Brig. Gen. Carr, and the Corps by Maj. Gen. French. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth O. V. I., One Hundred and Sixth New York, Fourteenth New Jersey, Eighty-Seventh Pennsylvania and Tenth Vermont Regiments, composed the Brigade.

At four o'clock P. M., of the tenth of July, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment resumed the march with the army, and after marching nearly all night, going 12 miles, it bivouacked till morning at Boonesboro, Maryland. On the eleventh the Regiment continued the march, eight miles, via Keedysville and across Antietam Creek, and bivouacked for the night near Hagerstown, Maryland. On the twelfth of July, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps, was formed in line of battle and advanced on the enemy's position at Williamsport, Maryland, and after coming in range of their works, it was halted and entrenched. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps remained in this position during the twelfth and thirteenth. The Potomac Army had now overtaken Lee's Army, strongly entrenched on a ridge, covering the Potomac from Falling Waters to Williamsport, and waiting for the flood in the river, caused by the recent rains, to subside, and allow him to pass over into Virginia. A council of the commanders of the Potomac Army decided not to attack the enemy's position. On the night of the thirteenth the enemy escaped across the Potomac at Williamsport and Falling Waters. No fighting took place except slight skirmishing and a slow fire of artillery. On the morning of the fourteenth, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps advanced towards the Potomac river to reconnoiter, and found that the enemy had crossed over into Virginia. On the fifteenth and sixteenth of July, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was with the Potomac Army in pursuit of Lee, marching via Antietam battle field, Sharpsburg, across Antietam Creek and via Brownsville, reaching

Sandy Hook where it bivouacked for the night, making twenty-five miles. On the evening of the seventeenth the Regiment crossed the Potomac river on pontoon bridges at Harper's Ferry, forded the Shenandoah river and thence moved into the Loudon valley and bivouacked late at night; roads very muddy, marched seven miles. On the nineteenth the march was continued; it marched nine miles up the Loudon valley, reaching Snicker's Gap, where the Regiment bivouacked for the night. On the nineteenth the Regiment with its Corps remained and guarded Snicker's Gap till evening, and continued the march, nine miles, to Union and bivouacked for the night. On the twentieth the Regiment with its Corps continued the march ten miles, to Upperville, and bivouacked for the night. On the twenty-first and twenty-second the Regiment remained at Upperville guarding Ashby's Gap. On the evening of the twenty-second the march was continued by the Regiment till late at night, reaching Paris, where it bivouacked till morning, making seven miles. On the twenty-third of July it continued the march, twelve miles, to Manassas Gap.

BATTLE OF WAPPING HEIGHTS.

At two o'clock, P. M. of the twenty-third of July, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Division was formed in line of battle and advanced on the enemy's position on Wapping Heights. A Brigade under Gen. Spinola charged on the enemy's position, held by a Brigade under Gen. Anderson. After a sharp fight the enemy was driven from his position. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Division was held in support and came under the fire of the enemy.

On the twenty-fourth of July, the Regiment marched twelve miles, from Manassas Gap to Piedmont and bivouacked for the night. On the twenty-fifth the Regiment with its Brigade was detailed as wagon train guard, and resumed march in the evening via Salem and Thoroughfare Gap, and bivouacked at midnight till morning; made seven miles; heavy rain storm during

the night. On the twenty-sixth of July, the Regiment continued the march, nine miles, to Warrenton, Virginia, where it encamped and remained five days. On the first of August, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Division marched eight miles to and encamped near Fox's Ford of the Rappahannock river.

After crossing the Potomac river, Lee's Army moved up the Shenandoah valley, passed through Chester Gap and took a position on the south side of the Rappahannock, in the vicinity of Culpepper C. H. The Army of the Potomac took a position on the north side of the Rappahannock river, in the vicinity of Rappahannock Station. The opposing armies now rested for some six weeks.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment remained in camp for two weeks, when it was ordered with other troops to New York City to aid in enforcing the draft. On the sixteenth of August, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was detached from the Potomac Army and marched to Bealton Station, where it took the cars and went to Alexandria, Virginia. It encamped there four days, when it embarked on the steam transport Merrimac and sailed via Potomac river, Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean to New York City, where it arrived on the twenty-third of August. It encamped in Castle Garden Park and remained two weeks. No trouble occurred in the city during its stay there.

On the thirteenth of July, 1863, a great riot occurred in the city of New York in opposition to the draft. The draft commenced on that day, and a large mob attempted to resist it. The building wherein the draft was going on was burned, the firemen and police were overpowered, and a tumult was continued for three days which defied all law. About four hundred persons were killed and six hundred wounded, and \$2,000,000 of property destroyed by the rioters. The draft was suspended till the latter part of August.

On the sixth of September, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment embarked on the steam transport *Empire State*, and returned to Alexandria, Virginia, where it arrived on the eighth of September. After remaining at Alexandria three days the Regiment took up its line march to rejoin the Army of the Potomac. It marched fourteen miles on the eleventh to Fairfax C. H., and bivouacked for the night. On the twelfth and thirteenth it continued the march, thirty miles, via Centerville and Bull Run battle field, to Warrenton, and bivouacked for the night. On the fourteenth it continued the march, ten miles, and rejoined its Corps at Fox's Ford.





J. F. Smith

COL. 126TH REGT. O. V. I. & BREVET BRIG. GEN.

CHAPTER III.

With Army in the advance to Culpepper C. H.—Encamp at Culpepper—Fall back to Bull Run—Battle at Bristow Station—Advance to the Rappahannock—Battle at Bealton Station—Cross the Rappahannock—Battle at Kelly's Ford—Advance to Brandy Station—Battle at Brandy Station.

Gen. Longstreet's Corps had recently been detached from Lee's Army, and sent to the assistance of Gen. Bragg in Tennessee. The Corps of Hill and Ewell now remained. This fact induced Gen. Meade to make an advance on his weakened enemy, occupying the vicinity of Culpepper C. H., Virginia. Lee's Army fell back hastily before Meade's advance, and took a strong position on the south side of the Rapidan river, and Meade occupied the vicinity of Culpepper C. H.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps broke camp on the fifteenth of September, and marched to Freeman's Ford of the Rappahannock river, where it bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the sixteenth, it waded the Rappahannock at Freeman's Ford, crossed Hazel river and marched twelve miles to near Culpepper C. H., Virginia, and encamped on the Sperryville road. It rested here nearly one month.

SKIRMISH AT CULPEPPER C. H.

On the morning of the eleventh of October, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment, then on picket near Culpepper C. H., was attacked by the enemy's cavalry. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which the enemy was repulsed.

Gen. Meade's Army had lately been reduced in numbers by the withdrawal of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps (Howard's and Slocum's). These were sent to the Army of the Cumberland. The First, Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Corps now re-

mained. Lee now felt strong enough to cope with his antagonist, and endeavored to turn his right flank and gain his rear. The hostile armies now commenced a race, on almost parallel roads, for Washington, the National capital.

On the eleventh, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps marched sixteen miles, to Freeman's Ford of the Rappahannock river, where it arrived near midnight, waded the river and bivouacked near the Ford till morning. It remained at Freeman's Ford during the twelfth. On the thirteenth, the Regiment with its Corps resumed the march and halted at two P. M. at Three Mile Station on the Warrenton Branch railroad. During the halt at this place, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment held an election for governor, in line of battle, under the sound of musketry and cannonading. The candidates were Brough and Vallandigham. The First Division of the Third Corps being in advance, was engaged with Stewart's cavalry near Auburn Mills at the same time. The march was continued at 3 P. M., reaching Greenwich near midnight, where the Regiment bivouacked till morning; made fifteen miles. On the same day Gen. Lee's Army arrived at Warrenton. On the morning of the fourteenth, the Regiment with its Corps continued the march to Bristow Station, where it arrived at noon.

BATTLE OF BRISTOW STATION.

On the morning of the fourteenth of October, the race for Bristow Station became hot, Lee pushing Hill and Ewell forward to gain that point before Meade should reach it. Lee failed, for when Hill approached it, the entire Potomac Army had passed it, excepting Warren's Corps, which was then in sight of the Confederates. Hill quickly turned upon Warren and brought his batteries to play upon the unexpected foe. Warren was surprised for the moment, but in the space of ten minutes, the batteries of Brown and Arnold were playing upon Hill in response, and these assisted by the Infantry Divisions of Hays and Webb soon drove the enemy and captured six of their guns,

which they turned upon the fugitives. This put a check to Hill's further advance, although skirmishing and manœuvring was kept up all the remainder of the afternoon. Lee's loss was, beside killed and wounded, four hundred and fifty men made prisoners, and two battle flags. Warren's loss was about two hundred killed and wounded. Just at sunset Ewell came up, and Warren was now confronted by the whole of Lee's Army, but before he was ready to attack, Warren skillfully withdrew under cover of darkness and joined the main army in the morning on the Heights of Centerville. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps was held in support of this engagement. From there it marched via Manassas Heights and across Bull Run at Mitchell's Ford, and bivouacked that night in battle line on the banks of the Bull Run. On the fifteenth of October, the Regiment with its Division continued the march, nine miles, via Centerville to Union Mills, where it bivouacked for the night. On the sixteenth of October, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Brigade marched all day through rain, mud, and swollen streams, supporting Buford's cavalry, and returned on the same day to Union Mills. The Regiment remained at Union Mills until the nineteenth of October, when the Potomac Army commenced another forward movement. The great race ended at Bristow Station. Lee had failed in his efforts to gain Meade's rear, and after destroying the Orange & Alexandria railroad from that place to Rappahannock Station, he fell back across the Rappahannock river.

On the nineteenth of October, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps marched sixteen miles, to Bristow Station, and bivouacked for the night. On the twentieth it marched to Greenwich and bivouacked for the night. On the twenty-first it marched nine miles, to Catlett's Station, and went into camp. On the twenty-second, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Brigade, marched eight miles to Bristow Station to guard a wagon train. On the twenty-third it returned to Catlett's Station and rejoined its Division.

BATTLE AT BEALTON STATION.

On the twenty-fourth of October, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Brigade, under Col. B. F. Smith, was detached and marched ten miles to Bealton Station, where it took position in line of battle in support of Buford's cavalry. It was under fire of the enemy's artillery during the cavalry engagement in our front. The enemy was repulsed and fell back in the direction of the Rappahannock. Our Regiment remained at Bealton Station until the twenty-seventh, when it was relieved by other troops, and returned to Catlett's Station and rejoined its Division. On the twenty-eighth of October, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps marched to Bealton Station and went into camp about two miles west of Bealton Station, where it remained ten days.

BATTLE AT KELLY'S FORD.

On the seventh of November, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps broke camp at Bealton Station and marched at eight A. M. towards Kelly's Ford of the Rappahannock river, where it arrived at one P. M. and took position on the heights near the Ford. The First Division of the Third Corps, which was in advance, waded the river, and under cover of our batteries stormed the enemy's rifle-pits on the south side of the river, carrying them and capturing about five hundred prisoners. Our Regiment with its Division was held in reserve and came under the fire of the enemy's artillery. A pontoon bridge was now laid, and at dusk the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with the remainder of its Corps crossed over, and bivouacked in line of battle, on the south side of the Rappahannock, confronting the enemy. An advance was also made by the entire army on the enemy, which occupied the vicinity of Brandy Station. The First, Second and Third Corps, composing the left wing, crossed at Kelly's Ford, and the Fifth and Sixth Corps, composing the right wing, crossed at Rappahannock

Station, where a severe engagement took place, in which our troops were victorious; sixteen hundred prisoners, four guns, eight battle flags, two thousand small arms, and the pontoon bridge were the fruits of the victory. During the night the enemy fell back toward Culpepper C. H.

BATTLE AT BRANDY STATION.

On the morning of the eighth of November, the One Hundred and Twentieth Sixth Regiment with its Division, which was in the advance of the Third Corps, continued pursuit of the retreating enemy in the direction of Brandy Station. About two and one-half miles from Brandy Station, a considerable force of the enemy was encountered posted on a hill, with artillery in position. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Division was formed in line of battle. Two regiments from Col. Keifer's Brigade, the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio and One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Pennsylvania, were then sent forward to assault the enemy's position, and soon drove the enemy and carried his position on the hill. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Division advanced in line of battle to support this assault, and came under the fire of the enemy's artillery. The pursuit of the enemy was continued, with constant skirmishing, until the enemy was driven past Brandy Station, at which place, the Regiment with its Division halted near evening. The enemy now placed artillery in position and shelled the Division, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment coming under the enemy's fire. The artillery of the Third Division returned the fire, when the enemy withdrew, and thus ended at evening the battle of Brandy Station. The Regiment bivouacked for the night at Brandy Station. On the night of the eighth of November, Lee's Army retreated across the Rapidan, leaving the Potomac Army to take quiet possession of the region the latter occupied, when the retreat toward Washington began one month previous.

On the ninth of November, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment went into camp at Brandy Station, on the farm of John Minor Botts, occupying huts built by the rebels. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment remained in this camp about three weeks, during which time the army was at rest.



CHAPTER IV.

Advance to Mine Run—Cross the Rapidan—Battle at Locust Grove—In battle array at Mine Run—Skirmish at Mine Run—Fall back and recross Rapidan—Return to Brandy Station—In winter quarters—Army reorganized.

On the twenty-sixth of November, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps, broke camp at Brandy Station, and marched at eight A. M. to Jacobs' Mills Ford of the Rapidan, where it arrived at two P. M., distance ten miles. At four P. M. it crossed the river on pontoon bridges, and marched about three miles on the road leading to the Orange Turnpike, and then countermarched to within one and one-half miles of the Ford, and bivouacked for the night. The men lay down, wrapped in their blankets, but the cold wind drove away sleep from almost all eyes, the night being extremely cold.

BATTLE AT LOCUST GROVE.

On the twenty-seventh of November, at seven A. M., the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Division, resumed the march in the direction of Orange Turnpike, and advanced slowly, with frequent halts. At twelve M. brisk musketry firing commenced in advance, between the enemy and the Second Division of the Third Corps. After some delay, the Regiment with its Brigade reached the scene of action at Locust Grove. It filed off to the left into the woods, where it came under the musketry fire of the enemy, and was formed on the extreme left. It opened fire on the enemy, but it was soon discovered that a considerable force of the enemy was moving by its left flank to gain its rear. The Regiment was exposed to a flanking fire from the enemy's secreted lines in the thicket. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth with its Brigade was then ordered to change front to meet this new attack. The engagement

lasted until darkness set in, when the enemy withdrew, and so ended the battle of Locust Grove. In this engagement, Adjt. L. W. Sutherland and Lieut. Petree were captured, and B. H. Bryan, private of Company B, was wounded. The Regiment bivouacked that night on the battle ground.

BATTLE OF MINE RUN.

On the morning of the twenty-eighth, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps, marched to near Robertson's Tavern, and thence marched on the Orange Turnpike to Mine Run, and then filed to the left and took a position between the Orange Turnpike and the Orange Plank Road. The Regiment with its Corps was then formed in line of battle and entrenched. The enemy's line was in front strongly entrenched behind Mine Run. Brisk skirmishing ensued in front of the Regiment, and the incessant popping of the skirmish line plying their grim vocation, was constantly kept up while the Regiment occupied this position. The Regiment, lying in line of battle, came under fire of the enemy's skirmishers and artillery. The Regiment remained in the same position till two P. M. of the twenty-ninth, when the Regiment with its Division was formed for an attack on the enemy. The attack, however, was abandoned. At four P. M. on the thirtieth, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Division was marched to the left on the Orange Plank Road and again formed for an assault on the enemy's works, which was again abandoned.

SKIRMISH AT MINE RUN.

On the thirtieth of November, when the general assault was to be made on the enemy's works, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was sent forward as skirmishers, and maintained a brisk skirmish with the enemy for nearly four hours, when it was relieved. At two P. M., the Regiment with its Division marched back to the position it held in the morning. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment, with its Corps remained

in this position until seven P. M. of December first, when the Corps left its position and marched some distance in the direction of the Rapidan river, and bivouacked late at night. On the Second of December, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Brigade, was rear guard of the army on its retreat, and marched to Culpepper Mine Ford of the Rapidan river, where it crossed at one P. M. on pontoon bridges. It was then formed on the heights near, and remained and guarded the ford and pontoon bridge until it was taken up and removed. A skirmish took place between Rebel and Union cavalry while the bridge was being removed. The Regiment then resumed the march, and at sundown bivouacked near Richardsville. At midnight the march was again resumed, and on the morning of the third of December arrived at Brandy Station.

CAMPAIGN OF MINE RUN AS PARTICIPATED IN BY THE ENTIRE
ARMY.

The Third and Sixth Corps were ordered to cross at Jacobs' Mills Ford and march to Robertson's Tavern, on the Orange Turnpike. The Fifth Corps was to cross at Germania Ford and march to the same point; while the First and Second Corps were ordered to cross at Culpepper Mine Ford and march to Hope Church and Parker's store on the Orange Plank Road. The right and left columns of the army, when they reached these points, would be in easy communication and on parallel roads leading to Orange C. H. The rebel army now lay principally in the vicinity of Orange C. H.; its right wing was protected by the defenses along Mine Run, and its left extended across the railroad westward from Orange C. H., and was covered by the mountains of the Rapidan. Gen. Meade now proposed to cross the Rapidan below the rebel right, and suddenly sweeping around, gain the rear of the enemy's position and turn the works on Mine Run, overwhelm Ewell's Corps, which occupied the line of the defense covering the Rapidan, and cut off Hill's Corps, which was distributed along the line of the railway from Orange C. H. to Charlottesville. He would thus be able to destroy the

two corps of his antagonist in detail, and secure a permanent lodgment at Orange C. H. Before the three corps, destined for Robertson's Tavern had reached that point, the enemy had been apprised of the movement, and Ewell's Corps had left its position, made a counter movement and was posted on the roads on which Meade proposed to advance.

Gen. Lee now penetrated Meade's designs, and made dispositions accordingly. He withdrew Ewell on the night of the twenty-seventh to Mine Run. Hill's corps was brought to his assistance, and he so extended his fortifications on Mine Run as to cross the two highways, Orange Turnpike and Orange Plank Road, on which Gen. Meade proposed to advance to Orange C. H. On the twenty-eighth of November, the Potomac Army advanced and formed in line of battle, confronting the enemy on Mine Run.

A general attack was to be made on the morning of the thirtieth of November. Warren's Corps and the Third Division of French's Corps was to begin the attack on the left at eight A. M., when the batteries on the center and right were to open on the foe. Sedgwick on the right was to attack Lee's left an hour later, when it was hoped that Warren's attack would cause the withdrawal of troops from that wing. French, with his own broken Corps, and the First Corps under Newton, was to menace only at first and then to advance and attack when the assault on the right and left should be successful. At the appointed hour, Meade's guns opened on the right and center, but Warren's guns were silent. The mystery was soon solved when Meade received a message from Warren, stating that he had found Lee's position much stronger than he expected, and had taken the responsibility of suspending the attack. Meade hastened to the left and found that his foe, informed of the massing of troops on his left, had concentrated his own troops in front of Warren, in men and guns in formidable array. Meade was satisfied that Warren had acted prudently, and ordered a general suspension of the attack. Meade's rations were now nearly exhausted, and his

supply trains were yet beyond the Rapidan. To bring them over might expose them to disaster, as winter was at hand and rains might suddenly swell the streams and make them impassible. So Meade determined to abandon the enterprise, and return to Culpepper with his army.

Soon after its return from the Mine Run campaign, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment went into winter quarters at Brandy Station, occupying huts that had been constructed by the rebels prior to November eighth, 1863. The huts were built of logs to accommodate three to five occupants. During the winter the Regiment performed heavy picket duty. It was detailed entire, about once in two weeks to go on picket for a tour of three successive days, and often marched a distance of six or eight miles to reach the picket line. The men suffered great hardships from the severity of the weather while on guard and picket duty. Notwithstanding, the health of the Regiment was good, and comparatively but few deaths occurred from disease. The men had provided themselves comfortable quarters, and were well supplied with good rations and comfortable clothing, supplemented by delicacies and articles of comfort sent by friends at home, and also supplied by the Christian and Sanitary Commissions; the latter having special charge of the sick in hospitals. The Regiment with army remained in winter quarters here nearly five months, during which it enjoyed its much needed rest.

The following is an extract from the army diary of Rev. J. K. Andrews, Chaplain of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment: "As soon as the men had completed their own quarters, a brigade chapel was erected and fitted for service. Religious service had been kept up during the entire summer campaign in the Regiment. Scarcely a week passed without both preaching and prayer meeting. An unusual interest had been developed for the last month or two. Several had professed conversion and Christians were becoming revived. The chapel was opened for service on the evening of the twentieth of January. From this on to the fourth of May, when the army broke camp, religious

services were held every evening, and twice on Sabbath by the Chaplains of the Sixty-Seventh Pennsylvania and One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Ohio conjointly. These services were uniformly well attended. God's spirit was present. A thorough religious work soon began and continued, not only to the breaking up of winter quarters, but went on with the brigade into the following campaign. The results of this were a large number of conversions from the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth; a general waking up to religious activity of the Christian element in the Regiment, together with reclaiming of those who had back-slidden."

The following is the official report of the Chaplain of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment for April, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERAL L. THOMAS,

Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: I have the honor, in compliance with general order, No. 158, to make my first monthly report (heretofore the Chaplain's reports were to the commander of the Regiment, and quarterly only). The moral condition of the Regiment is good and improving, better than at any time previous in its history. There have been no arrests or punishments for neglect of duty during the month, and no occasion for any. Even profanity and card playing have been abandoned by many who once indulged in these. This improvement is attributable in part to a mild but faithful discipline on the part of the officers, but very largely also, to the presence and power of religion among us. Almost one-fourth of the Regiment are now professed Christians; of these, about forty have professed their hope within the last two or three months; others who had back-slidden have been reclaimed, and a beneficial moralizing influence has thus been extended over the entire Regiment. Have spent the month in camp. Location elevated. Water pure and quarters comfortable. Duties light when not on picket. Week days usually spent in drill, target firing, and manly sports and exercises.

Divine service well attended every evening and twice on Sabbath. Health of the men good—better than at any former period. Hospitals comfortable, sunshine and laughter even there. The history of this Regiment thus far shows, that whatever promotes the spiritual and religious interests of the army, promotes also its military efficiency.

Respectfully submitted,
J. K. ANDREWS, Chaplain.

EVENTS OF 1864.

On the sixth of February, 1864, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps made a reconnoissance through rain and mud, to Morton's Ford of the Rapidan river. After reconnoitering the enemy's position, with slight skirmishing, it returned to its camp on the seventh. It was decidedly the "mud march" of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment. In pursuance of an order from the War Department, the Army of the Potomac was reorganized on the twenty-fifth of March. The First and Third Corps were broken up and assigned to the other Corps. The five Corps were thus reduced to three Corps, viz.: the Second under Gen. W. S. Hancock, the Fifth under Gen. G. K. Warren, and the Sixth under Gen. John Sedgwick. Near the close of April, the ninth Corps under Gen. Burnside was added to the Potomac Army, which now numbered about one hundred thousand men.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps. The Corps commander was Major Gen. John Sedgwick, the Division commander, Brig. Gen. Jas. B. Ricketts, and the Brigade commander, Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour. The Brigade was composed of the One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Twenty-Second and One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Ohio Regiments, the One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Pennsylvania,

Sixth Maryland, and the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery. About the tenth of April, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Division left its winter quarters, and went into camp at Rixyville, near Culpepper, about two miles from former camp, where it remained till the fourth of May.

By an act of Congress, on the second of March, U. S. Grant was made General-in-Chief of all the armies of the United States. The Lieutenant General, on assuming chief command, established his headquarters with the army of the Potomac, commanded by Maj. Gen. George G. Meade.



CHAPTER V.

Campaign against Richmond opens—Cross the Rapidan—Battle of the Wilderness—Advance to Spottsylvania C. H.—Battle at Alsop's Farm—Battle at Spottsylvania C. H.—Advance to North Ann—Advance to Cold Harbor—Skirmish at Dr. Palmer's Farm—Skirmish at Tolopotamy Creek—Battle at Cold Harbor—Cross James River—Engagement at Bermuda Hundred—Advance on Petersburg—Battle at Petersburg.

The common soldier and the subordinate officer knows nothing till ordered to move. As a soldier, he is simply to look after knapsack, haversack, canteen, gun, and cartridge box, and his own personal welfare within the limit prescribed by authority. To obey orders is the first and last duty of a soldier. To meet the enemy in deadly conflict, was the solemn duty now before the Army of the Potomac. Orders had been given the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment, as well as the entire army, late on the evening of the third of May, to "pack up" at five o'clock on the following morning and be ready to move at a moment's notice.

Early on the morning of the fourth of May, 1864, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps broke camp near Culpepper C. H., and marched to the Rapidan river and crossed at Germania Ford about sunset of the same day, and bivouacked for the night on the bank of the river. The Potomac Army began the forward movement at midnight on the third of May, and on the evening of the fourth of May, it was all across the Rapidan. The Fifth and Sixth Corps crossed at Germania Ford, and advanced on the Germania road towards Old Wilderness Tavern. The Second Corps crossed at Ely's Ford and advanced to Chancellorsville. On the morning of the fifth of May, Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour took command of the Brigade to which the Regiment belonged, relieving Col. B. F. Smith, who returned to the command of the Regiment. At eight A. M., the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with

its Corps advanced on the Germania road, but had not proceeded far, when orders were received for the Regiment with its Brigade to return and resume the guard of the Germania Ford and pontoon bridges, which it did. The troops which preceded the Regiment had now encountered the enemy near Wilderness Tavern, and brisk musketry firing could be heard in advance. Soon wounded men were seen along the way, and the sharp ring and crack of the rifle told that sanguinary work was at hand.

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY FIFTH.

The soldier does not live who can ever forget his emotions on going into a battle. That brief though significant order "fall in,"—the preparation, the movement, the deployment of skirmishers, the thrilling suspense preceding the first shot, the hissing and explosion of the first shell, the first volley of the skirmishers, the low, decided order of the commander to advance; then the successive volleys and the roar of artillery and the appalling sight of the wounded carried to the rear, and of the calm, colorless faces of the heroic dead, upturned to Heaven's blue, silent so soon after viewing sky, sun and plains, never to be seen by the soldier again.

At eleven A. M., the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Brigade again advanced on the Germania road until it nearly reached the Orange Turnpike, when it moved off to the right of Germania road and halted on a hill. Heavy musketry firing was now going on all along the lines in front. At two P. M. the Regiment advanced and soon reached the line engaged, and came under a heavy fire from the enemy. It took a position on the extreme right of the army, in the midst of a densely wooded region that entirely concealed the enemy from view. Far, far in front stretched the blind, interminable forest, through which the eye vainly peered for an unseen foe that was already greeting the Regiment with volleys of musketry. The Regiment engaged the enemy until after nightfall, but being on



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LIEUT. COL. 126TH REGT. O.V.I.

the extreme right did not suffer heavy loss. That night the Regiment slept on their arms, frequently disturbed by volleys of musketry fired by the enemy's skirmishers.

BATTLE OF FRIDAY, MAY SIXTH.

Early on the morning of the sixth, the Brigade was formed for an assault on the enemy's works in front. Two lines of battle were formed, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment being in the front line. All the previous night the noise of axes and falling timber was heard along the enemy's line, for he was preparing to contest his position behind strong works. The command "forward" was given, that word fraught with death for many. The lines moved swiftly forward through the dense growth of trees and underbrush. A withering blast of leaden hail opened in the face of the advancing column with fearful effect. With great fortitude, the assailants still pressed forward in the face of a terrible fire, nearer and nearer that parapet of detonating death. The enemy was found in too great numbers and too strongly posted to be driven from his position, and although the assault had been most gallantly made, it was repulsed with dreadful loss. The Regiment emerged from this fiery ordeal with its ranks fearfully thinned, leaving the tangled forest strewn with the bleeding forms of its killed and wounded. After the Regiment had been engaged for nearly two hours in close range of the enemy's works, it was withdrawn a short distance to the rear. A detail from the Regiment was now sent out on the skirmish line, and kept up a brisk skirmish with the enemy for nearly four hours, when it was relieved. The Regiment threw up earthworks and remained in same position till evening. Brisk skirmishing was constantly kept up in its front all day, the Regiment being exposed to the fire from the enemy's skirmishers. The roar of musketry along the line toward the left was almost constant during the day. During the afternoon, Gen. Shaler's Brigade, of the First Division, took position on the right of the Brigade to which the Regiment belonged and became the ex-

treme right of the army. At twilight in the evening, a heavy column of the enemy, led by Gordon, moved under concealment of the dense woods, around the right flank of the National army, and unexpectedly attacked the right and rear of the Brigades of Shaler and Seymour. This attack from the rear was so sudden that no time was given to change front to meet it. Both Brigades were compelled to give way and fall back some distance before they were reformed. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Brigade remained at its position as long as possible, and successfully resisted a simultaneous attack from the front. It delivered a vigorous fire on the enemy's advancing lines, until the troops on its right were doubled up and retreating in disorder along its lines. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was now in peril. Rebel lines were on its front, flank and rear, and it was compelled to fall back or be captured. In the gathering darkness and amid the blinding flashes and sheets of flame that blazed from the guns, friend was mistaken for foe. Some confusion occurred in the retreat, but the lines were soon reformed and the progress of the enemy was stopped. A large number from the Brigade were taken prisoners, including Gen. Seymour. Col. Smith succeeded in command of the Brigade. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment lost a large number taken prisoners in this affair, and it also suffered very severely in killed and wounded. At eight P. M. another attack was made by the enemy which was repulsed. Night now closed this terrible conflict. On that day, the altar of the Nation had dripped with the best blood of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment. The horrors of that day's work of carnage, that slaughter of loved ones, that fatal disaster in the evening, that hell of terror and of fire, can but faintly be realized from the most thrilling description. * Even the actors in that fearful drama cannot remember it as a whole, save as an awful experience, a wonderful escape from the jaws of death.

Before daylight on the morning of the seventh, the Regiment with its Brigade left its position and silently moved some dis-

tance to the left, where it took a new position, near Wilderness Tavern, and threw up earthworks. The enemy made a show of an attack in the forenoon, but after being severely punished by our artillery, fell back. Brisk skirmishing was kept up all along the lines throughout the day, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment being constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy's skirmishers. And so ended at evening the battle of the Wilderness.

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The strength of the Regiment when it crossed the Rapidan was twenty-three officers and five hundred and fifty-five men. Its loss in this battle was, one officer and twenty-two enlisted men killed, seven officers and one hundred and twenty-nine enlisted men wounded, and three officers and sixty-seven enlisted men missing. Three officers and fifteen enlisted men died of wounds received in this battle. Total loss: two hundred and twenty-nine killed, wounded and missing; nearly one-half the Regiment.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

On the fifth of May, while moving forward in line of battle, the Regiment passed over what had recently been the position of a Rebel line of battle. It was clearly defined by the ghastly looking bodies of the dead and terribly wounded, which lay prone as it were in a closely deployed skirmish line.

A member of Company D tells that on the afternoon of the sixth of May, he was sent with another member of the Company after water. Taking all the canteens of the Company, they went back to a brook a short distance in the rear. In going back they passed a number of dead bodies. A soldier was weeping over a dead body in a most piteous manner. They learned from him that it was his only brother. The scene was so affecting, that both were moved to tears.

W. T. Young, of Company H, gives this incident: "On the evening of the sixth of May, 1864, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth occupied a position behind the earthworks, expecting every moment to be attacked in front by the Rebels. We were ordered to be in readiness, but not to fire until we re-

ceived orders. We were suddenly attacked in the rear, driven from our position and thrown into confusion. A great many were killed and wounded and a number captured. Retreating a short distance, we met a regiment of our troops coming in on the double quick, when we stopped and commenced firing on the Rebels. The firing was promiscuous, as Union and Rebels were considerably mixed. After firing a few times, we made a charge and drove the enemy a short distance, and then commenced firing again. I had loaded my gun and was returning the rammer, when a ball struck the gun near where the leather sling is fastened to it, the ball cutting the sling nearly off. By this time we had got back to the position formerly occupied by the One Hundred and Twenty-Second O. V. I. It was now dusk, and friend could not be distinguished from foe. Looking over the breastworks into the woods, I saw two soldiers whom I supposed to be some of our men, who had been on the skirmish line and were trying to get into our lines. I said to the boys, 'do not fire on these men, they are our boys.' I then called to them to jump over the breastworks to where we were, which they did. Imagine our surprise as well as theirs, when we found they were Rebel instead of Union soldiers, and they thought we were Rebels. The circumstance is like the two Irishmen who met, and each thought they knew the other, and it turned out that they were entire strangers; when one of them remarked, 'I thought it was you, and you thought it was me, and faith, it was neither of us.' I marched them back a short distance and turned them over to the Provost Guards."

BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, AS PARTICIPATED IN BY THE ENTIRE ARMY.

Orders were issued on the night of the fourth after crossing the river, for the Second Corps to march to Shady Grove Church and extend its line to the left, so as to connect with the Fifth Corps at Parker's Store, and for the Fifth Corps to connect with the Sixth Corps at Wilderness Tavern, and for the Sixth Corps

to preserve a flank communication with the river, where the teams and herds were yet crossing. This disposition of the army was to be preserved until all the trains were across, when the army would move on, avoiding a battle in the wilderness to the right. Grant hoped by another day's march to pass the wilderness, flank the enemy's position on Mine Run, and by advancing rapidly on Gordonsville, take a position in the rear of Lee's army. But his plans were foiled. Lee's scouts and signal officers had promptly reported the advance of the Potomac Army, and with singular boldness and skill he left his strong defenses to strike the flank of his foe and compel him to give battle in the wilderness, where the advantage would be in his favor. Lee's army now occupied a line nearly twenty miles long, held by the Corps of R. S. Ewell and A. P. Hill, with his left extending from Orange C. H. westward, and covered by the mountains on the Rapidan, and his right extending eastward and covered by the strong defenses on Mine Run. James Longstreet's Corps, recently returned, was lying in the vicinity of Gordonsville in easy supporting distance. From Lee's center at Orange C. H., two roads run eastwardly, almost parallel to each other and intersect the Germania road. The Orange Turnpike was the more northerly and intersected at Old Wilderness Tavern, and the Orange Plank Road was the more southerly and intersected a mile or so beyond Wilderness Tavern. These two roads crossed Mine Run and passed through the wilderness, and were the same on which Meade advanced to Mine Run in November last. On the fourth, while the Potomac Army was crossing the Rapidan, the rebel army was moving along these two roads, R. S. Ewell's Corps on the Orange Turnpike, and A. P. Hill's Corps on the Orange Plank Road, leaving behind them the strong defenses on Mine Run as a place of refuge in the event of disaster, striving to confront the Potomac Army before it should reach the intersection of these two highways with the Germania road, and compel Grant to fight in that wooded, tangled region, where the superior artillery of the union army would be

compelled to silence, and where the clouds of sharpshooters belonging to Lee's army might ply their deadly vocation with impunity. On the night of the fourth, while Warren's Corps reposed near Old Wilderness Tavern, Ewell's advance Division, under Ed. Johnson, bivouacked within three miles of that place, neither party suspecting the close proximity of the other. On the morning of the fifth, Warren, whose orders were to extend his line from Old Wilderness Tavern to Parker's Store, threw out the Division of Griffen on the Orange Turnpike to watch in that direction, while Crawford's Division in advance, moved in the direction of Parker's Store, along a road that diverged to the right from Germania road at Old Wilderness Tavern and intersected the Orange Plank Road at Parker's Store. These movements were scarcely begun when the foe was felt. Griffen's skirmishers were driven in and Crawford's cavalry in front came galloping back with word that the foe was in front in strong force. Crawford sent forward a reconnoitering party of cavalry, which soon became warmly engaged and called for help, when he sent to their aid the Pennsylvania Bucktails. The force in front of Griffen was Ewell's column, while that in front of Crawford was Hill's column. Such was the condition of affairs, when at eight o'clock in the morning Grant and Meade came up and established headquarters under the shadow of pine trees by the road side near Old Wilderness Tavern. As the Potomac Army, in strong force, was now well on the flank of Lee's Army, these commanders at first supposed that these attacking columns were only strong rear guards to cover Lee's retreat. The forenoon was spent in getting up troops, reconnoitering and skirmishing. By ten o'clock in the forenoon, Grant was well satisfied that Lee was disposed to give battle in the Wilderness, and made dispositions accordingly. Hancock was ordered to diverge up the Brock road from his prescribed march to Shady Grove Church and join Warren on his left wing. The great danger that now threatened the National army was that the enemy, by throwing a strong body of troops against the left flank, would obtain possession of

the Brock road before Hancock should come up, thus cutting the army in two. To meet this danger, Getty's Division of the Sixth Corps was detached and sent in on the left of Crawford to seize and hold the junction of the Brock road with the Orange Plank Road until Hancock should come up. That is the vital point—that junction to be held against all odds unto the death, or else the army is severed. To prevent the enemy from massing troops on that point and to hold him in check all along the line, the Fifth Corps is ordered to attack the enemy on its front, while the Sixth Corps is forming on the right. At noon the Fifth Corps began the attack. Griffen's Division was stretched across the Orange Turnpike, with Wadsworth's Division on his left, McCandless' Brigade of Crawford's Division on the left of Wadsworth, and Robinson's Division in the rear line. Forward the lines pressed through the blind, interminable thickets, over abatis of fallen timber, through swamps, ditches and brush-heaps. In the deep recesses of the woods was heard the roar of cannon—a volley at last—Griffen's Division had opened the fight. Griffen's and Wadsworth's Divisions gallantly charged the enemy, driving them and advancing over two lines of works. Johnson's Division was shattered, but the timely arrival of Rodes' Division and Stewart's Brigade on the scene of strife, stemmed the tide of Warren's troops. The enemy now took the offensive, and the conflict was desperate and sanguinary. Owing to the difficult passage through the woods, Wright's Division of the Sixth Corps failed to come up in time on Warren's right. Against Warren's exposed right, the enemy struck a quick and vigorous blow and hurled back the Brigades of Ayers and Bartlett, of Griffen's Division, capturing two guns and a number of prisoners. Meanwhile, Wadsworth's Division was misled in advancing, and being unable to co-operate with Griffen on account of the tangled woods between them, found his flank suddenly exposed to a murderous fire, which caused his command to recoil in some confusion. At the same time the Brigade of McCandless found itself in an isolated position on the left of

Wadsworth, where it was nearly surrounded and escaped with great difficulty after losing two full regiments. And so it was that every rood of ground gained by the Nationals was regained by the Rebels, and Warren, with his Corps bereaved of about three thousand men by this encounter, formed a new line a little in the rear but still in advance of Old Wilderness Tavern. At a little after one o'clock, the Sixth Corps under Sedgwick moved forward to the attack on the right. After a weary, struggling march through the dense chapparal, around, beneath and overhead of tangled underbrush, knotted trunks, jagged limbs and ragged foliage, through which the eye vainly yearned to penetrate, the ponderous battle line of the Sixth Corps swung into level on Ewell's front, and sent a volley of greeting that thinned those ranks as the wind of Autumn rushing through an oak. And now, in the depth of that forest, there was a roaring, crackling tumult of cries and explosions, and shrill anvil clatter of musketry seasoned with wild cheers. The volleyed thunders of the combat rolled among the glens and ravines, and the booming of the artillery timed the wild tumult like a tolling bell. Under this ordeal, battle lines melt away and are transformed into battle lines of ghastly slain; and forth from this raging hell there came the ruins it had wrought, in bleeding forms borne on blankets and litters, maimed, tortured, writhing, with eyes dull with the stupor of coming death—a silent, piteous procession that emerges and ceaselessly passes on. Two furious charges of the enemy had been repulsed after a desperate struggle, and at six P. M. the Sixth Corps charged forward half a mile, breaking the enemy's line for a moment and capturing about five hundred prisoners. The enemy quickly filled the breaks in his lines, and fighting like a demon, checked the further advance of the Sixth Corps. The enemy lost in these encounters with the Sixth Corps, Gens. Jones and Stafford killed, and Gen. Pegram wounded. During this severe engagement on the right, even a more dreadful conflict was raging on the left. At noon, Crawford's Division of Pennsylvania Reserves, supported by Getty's

Division of the Sixth Corps, advanced towards Parker's Store on the Orange Plank Road, to stay the surging tide of Hill's troops pouring down to seize the junction of the Brock road, on which so much depended. These Divisions were hurled back by the same overwhelming pressure that forced Wadsworth back, the Seventh Pennsylvania being captured. The enemy now pressed down in hordes to seize the Brock road before Hancock should come up. Getty advanced to meet them and found himself more and more pressed, but he held firmly on till three o'clock, when Hancock's advance Division under Birney came up and secured the position absolutely. The whole of the Second Corps was soon there in double line of battle in front of the Brock road, and facing Hill's line stretched across the Orange Plank road. Hancock was now ordered to advance his Corps and drive the enemy beyond Parker's Store. Already Getty's Division had advanced and warmly engaged the enemy. Birney's Division was now sent in on Getty's right and Mott and Barlow on his left, and Gibbons' Division came up as a reserve. At six o'clock Hancock advanced, when a most sanguinary battle ensued, the musketry firing being deadly and continuous along the whole line. An oceanic roar, without an interval of rest, prevailed as the Second Corps and its support moved forward like a great engine, dealing death and taking equal death in return; companies fall, regiments are thinned and brigades melt away. The battle lines swayed to and fro. Mott's Division gave way, and Gen. Alex. Hays, commanding Second Brigade of Birney's Division, was shot dead in the thickest of the fight while leading his Brigade to fill the gap.

Grant and Meade were now satisfied that a heavier conflict was to be had with Hill than Ewell, and Wadsworth was ordered to lead his Division and Baxter's Brigade of Robinson's Division, through the thickets and fall upon Hill on his flank and rear. So difficult was the march through the tangled way, and in the face of skirmishers, that it was dark before Wadsworth was in position for attack. So his men rested on their arms close by

Hill's reposing skirmishers, ready for the assault in the morning. Hancock's efforts to drive Hill were unavailing. Darkness closed the conflict, and the wearied troops lay down on their arms, the combatants so near to each other that both drew water from the same brook. At midnight all was silent in the wilderness. Blessed was the cooling darkness. Blessed was the silence of the forest. Thousands slept awaiting their work on the morrow. Thousands slept to sleep no more.

BATTLE OF FRIDAY, MAY SIXTH.

Each of the opposing commanders made dispositions to renew the battle in the morning. Burnside's Corps, which had crossed the Rapidan on the morning of the fifth at Germania Ford, was summoned to the front by Grant, and Longstreet's Corps was called up from Gordonsville by Lee, and had bivouacked not far from the entrenchments of Mine Run on the night of the fifth. Burnside was ordered to reinforce Hancock, and Longstreet to reinforce Hill, as the heavier conflict was expected on these flanks. Meade's line, on the morning of the sixth, was five miles in length and facing westward, Wright's and Rickett's Divisions of Sedgwick's Corps, held the right, Crawford's and Griffen's Divisions of the Fifth Corps held the center, Hancock's Corps, with Getty's Division of the Sixth Corps, and Wadsworth's and Robinson's Divisions of the Fifth Corps, all under Hancock, held the left. The National line extended from near the Rapidan river, through the forest and across and beyond the Orange Plank Road. During the night the sound of axes and falling timber in front, showed that the enemy intended to contest the position in the morning behind strong defenses. In the early morning twilight of May sixth, 1864, the opposing armies were ready to renew the struggle in that densely wooded battle field, where the movements of the troops were guided by the compass alone, and where the three hundred guns of the combatants were mostly compelled to silence. Of the two hundred thousand men then ready to fall upon and slay each other, prob-

ably no man's eyes saw more than a thousand at one time, so absolute was the concealment of the thickets. Grant's orders were to attack along the whole line at five o'clock. At precisely twenty minutes before five, the enemy anticipated and took from us the opening honors of the attack by making a fierce musketry attack upon Seymour's Brigade, holding the extreme right of the army, which involved first Rickett's Division and then Wright's. The assailants made desperate attempts to break our lines but were repulsed and thrown back. An attack was now made along the whole length of the line by the Nationals. Sedgwick's Corps on the right made unsuccessful attempts to carry Ewell's entrenched position, which were repulsed with heavy loss. By eleven o'clock about one-half mile of ground had been gained, but the enemy still held his works, and there was a lull in the battle in front of the Sixth Corps until evening, and only brisk skirmishing was maintained. Warren had also made an unsuccessful attack in the morning; he remained mostly on the defensive during the day, but in front of his lines there had been brisk skirmishing throughout the day. But on the left the heaviest conflict raged the greater part of the day. On the morning of the sixth, Lee had made arrangements to strike the left of his antagonist a terrible and fatal blow, by which he hoped to drive him back to the Rapidan. It was for this purpose that Longstreet was summoned to the assistance of Hill. That General's forces were not in position as soon as Lee had hoped, and Hill was unable to check Hancock's impetuous advance. Early in the morning, Hancock still having the lion's share of the troops gathered from all the Corps, began the attack on the left by advancing the Divisions of Birney and Getty, supported by the Brigades of Owen and Carroll of Gibbons' Division; also Wadsworth's command, occupying a position on the right of the Second Corps, advanced at the same time. By determined fighting Hancock's troops drove the enemy and gained one and one-half miles; a portion of the enemy's rifle-pits being taken with many prisoners and five battle flags. Being

short of ammunition, Hancock's victorious troops paused. Longstreet had now come up to Hill's assistance, and when Hancock attempted a further advance, he found his way blocked by an unexpected large and determined force. Before noon the gap existing between Hancock's advanced line and Warren's left was made the opportunity of the enemy. Burnside was expected shortly to come up and fill this gap, but had not yet arrived. The forces of Hill and Longstreet were massed in a grand attack intended to envelop Hancock on both flanks. The Brigade of Col. Frank on the left was broken and fell back precipitately. The pressure was so great on Hancock's line that it was broken in several places. Finally at eleven o'clock, after losing heavily he was compelled to fall back before an overwhelming force. Gen. Wadsworth, while galloping appealing and commanding his flying troops to rally, being close pressed by the enemy, was pierced through the brain by a bullet and fell dead from his horse. At this critical time Burnside's Corps came up. Two of his Divisions under Parke and Wilcox were put in on Warren's left, and Stevenson's Division marched in, connecting with Hancock's right. The enemy's efforts to pierce our center were stayed, and our line of battle was made secure behind the line of entrenchments from which it had advanced in the morning. There was now a lull in the battle, a re-gathering of forces. The persistent enemy did not mean to give up their purpose; they were marshalling menacing battalions in front of Hancock and Burnside. They meant to attack again. It came at half past four o'clock. Our left was again pushed back nearly to the Brock road. A fierce musketry fire ensued at close range without any decisive results until the woods were set on fire, which communicated to the logs of our breastworks and set them on fire. Taking advantage of this, the enemy pressed forward and stove in the Division of Gen. Stevenson and planted their flags on the breastworks. A portion of Gen. Gibbons' troops now swung to the right and formed in the rear. Our lines were at length restored along the whole length, and the enemy again

flung back with immense slaughter. There was now a lull in the battle, a sullen silence. The sun was setting and the darkness gathered apace. Oh the horrors that that day had wrought! The field and forest floor around, in front and everywhere was strewn with the dead of the contending armies; from every glen and field and roadside was heard the despairing cries of the wounded. It was hoped the battle was over, but it was not yet over; at sunset a heavy column of the enemy led by Gen. Gordon, stole out from the breastworks on our right, diverged through the forest around our right flank toward the river, silently turned our flank and crept slowly up in the rear of the unsuspecting Brigades of Seymour and Shaler. While this flanking party was lying in wait, another strong column emerged at twilight from the same breastwork the first had vacated and formed preparatory to an attack. In the darkness the last column came down on the troops of Shaler and Seymour with furious yells, and sent a volley of musketry that completely surprised the weary troops of these Brigades, who had cast themselves upon the ground for rest. The charge of the enemy was resistless; Shaler's Brigade on the extreme right was doubled up and rolled over and carried away in an instant. Seymour's fared little better. Both commanders and nearly four thousand of their Brigades were taken prisoners. Flying, finding the Rebel lines in their rear, turning back to seek some other way amid the storm of bullets, a few found their way out at last to the Germania plank road. And now was seen Gen. Sedgwick and his staff plunging into the midst of this melee and building up order out of the ruin. The presence of that grand old commander was greeted with cheers and was an assurance of safety that prevented further panic. The enemy came on raging over the ruins he had wrought, but to no purpose; a new line had been formed by the broken troops who had been rallied and by Neil's Brigade; against it as a billow against a rock, the exultant masses of the enemy fell and were thrown back and retired. Thus ended the battle of the Wilderness. The National losses were about

eighteen thousand and the Rebel losses about eleven thousand. On the seventh of May, neither Grant nor Lee showed any disposition to renew the attack, and both stood on the defensive all day. The battle was undecisive.

BATTLE AT ALSOP'S FARM.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps began the march to Spottsylvania C. H., noiselessly leaving its position after dark, at eight P. M. of May seventh. A tedious and tiresome march was continued all night and the next day, via Chancellorsville and Todd's Tavern, and the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment arrived in position on Alsop's Farm three miles northwest of Spottsylvania C. H. at six P. M. of May eighth and found the enemy in front in strong works. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Brigade was immediately formed in line of battle for an assault on the enemy's works. The assault however was abandoned. The Regiment was held in reserve and came under the fire of the enemy while supporting an assault made by a Brigade of the Fifth Corps, which was repulsed by the enemy. The engagement ended after nightfall, when the enemy fell back, taking position at Spottsylvania C. H.

BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H.

After dark on the evening of May eighth, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps advanced on the enemy's position at Spottsylvania C. H., and took position in line of battle confronting the enemy. The Regiment reposed that night under fire of the enemy's skirmishers. On the morning of May ninth, the Regiment built strong earthworks and remained in same position all day. The Regiment was constantly under fire of the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters from early morning till night. Heavy musketry and camonading on the right continued nearly all day. The lamented Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, commander of the Sixth Corps, was killed by the Rebel sharp-

shooters a short distance to the right of the Regiment. He was succeeded in command by Gen. H. G. Wright.

SKIRMISH, MAY NINTH.

At six P.M. a detail from the Regiment of one hundred men and three officers were sent out to reinforce the picket line, in order to make an advance, to reconnoiter the enemy's position. A very severe skirmish ensued in which the loss was two killed and eight wounded; Capt. R. Lampton and Private John Myers, of Company E were killed in this skirmish, and G. W. Paxton, of Company H, was missing.

On the tenth of May, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment remained in same position behind the works it occupied on the ninth and was continually under fire of the enemy's skirmishers and artillery. Heavy musketry and cannonading was kept up all day on other parts of the lines. Fighting began early in the morning and continued all day, on the right by the line occupied by the Fifth Corps and Second Corps. All day long, the terrific roar of the artillery shook the earth with its fearful detonations. On the eleventh, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Brigade was moved a short distance to the left and took a new position. During the day it was constantly under fire of the enemy's skirmish line.

BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA C.H., MAY TWELFTH.

Parrhasius wanted for his picture of Prometheus but a "dying groan," and without this he felt that he had failed. Walker, the famous army artist, could paint every detail of a battle; but without the noise, the terrible clamor, the roar of cannon and musketry, the confusion, the ringing cheers, the actual flutter of the flags, the swaying and surging of the lines of battle, the screams and groans of the wounded and dying, his conception falls far short of the real battle as it rages.

On the twelfth at eleven A. M., the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Division was moved one mile to the left

and formed in support of the First and Second Divisions of the Sixth Corps. At twelve M. the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was detached from its Brigade and sent to the assistance of Brig. Gen. Wheaton's Brigade of the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps. It took a position on the front line, and at once became hotly engaged with the enemy. During the two hours it was engaged fifty rounds of ammunition were expended. The fire to which the Regiment was exposed was most terrific. In every inch was the wing of death. The noonday air became dark and heavy with the powder smoke that hung like a gloomy canopy over the pale, bloody corpses of the slain. Wounded men in scores were borne to the rear, the blood streaming from their lacerated flesh. Each instant some patriotic heart, some noble form, fell prone to the earth and added a new martyr to the cause of freedom. The awful roll of musketry sounded like the continuous roar of the cataract, and was joined by the thunderous chime of the deep throated cannon. The Regiment remained at this position waiting to be relieved until all its ammunition was exhausted. The men even took cartridges from the boxes of their dead comrades in order to maintain the fire. The Regiment that relieved them would not advance to their place, but took a position behind their dead.

“Stormed at with shot and shell,
They that had fought so well,
Came thro' the jaws of death,
Back from the mouth of hell,
All that was left of them.”

In this fight the Regiment lost sixteen enlisted men killed, and one officer and fifty-three enlisted men wounded. Nine enlisted men died of wounds received in this battle. Lieut. Col. Aaron W. Ebright was in command of the Regiment and was wounded slightly in the head. He signally distinguished himself in this engagement. After the Regiment was relieved, it returned to its Brigade. On the morning of the thirteenth, the enemy was found in a new position some distance in the rear. So ended the battle of Spottsylvania C. H.



G. W. Hoge,

COL. 183RD REGT. O.V.I. AND BREVET BRIG. GEN.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE OF MAY TWELFTH.

W. T. Young, a member of Company H, relates these two incidents: "Our Regiment was ordered to go into action. While moving forward to take our position we were constantly passing wounded borne on stretchers. Among the great number that we passed, was one who was badly wounded in the arm. A. M. Pollock, of our Company, seeing him, remarked, 'If I could get off that well, I would consider myself lucky.' He no doubt intended to imply by this remark, that he had a presentiment that he would be killed. The Regiment marched on up the hill, took a position, and at once became engaged. A. M. Pollock, above referred to, was instantly killed. He was a sincere Christian, and a brave soldier."

Mr. Young also says: "During the battle I was only a short distance from Private Henry Hauger, of Company E. The fighting was terrific. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment occupied an exposed position some fifty yards from the Rebel breastworks. The men were ordered to lie down in order to protect themselves. Hauger did not want to waste his ammunition, so he stood up in order that he might take deliberate aim. He soon received a very severe wound, which abruptly ended his gallant fighting. He was not able to return to the Regiment for several months."

Company D had lost all its commissioned officers previous to this battle, and Orderly Sergeant John M. Russell was left in command. During the progress of the battle, Sergeant Russell picked up a wounded comrade (the writer) and delivered him to a stretcher bearer. A moment after, Sergeant Russell was instantly killed. He was a devoted Christian, and his gallant conduct in this battle deserves special mention.

Sergeant Ed. S. France, of Company G, says: "A few years ago, on a certain occasion, I was in company with three old soldiers. Each of them had served in different Pennsylvania Regiments in different Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Very

naturally, we conversed about the incidents of the march, camp life and battle field. Speaking of the battle of Spottsylvania, one of these comrades said that he would long remember the morning of the thirteenth of May; as he that morning was passing over the battle field of the twelfth, he noticed in particular the position of one Regiment, which he could trace out by the line of dead having the same number on their caps. I asked him what was the number of the Regiment. He replied, to my astonishment, that it was the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Ohio, not knowing that I was a member of the Regiment.

BATTLE FIELD OF MAY TWELFTH.

On the thirteenth details were sent out to bury the dead. Never can the recollection of that field be effaced from the memory of those who witnessed it. The dead, bloated and swollen until their clothes could scarcely contain them; the blood still oozing from gaping wounds, the ground saturated with gore; dead horses with saddles and harness unfastened, broken guns, the air polluted with stifling odor, arising from decomposing bodies, wounded men in the agonies of death, all tended to make the heart sick and the soul shudder at the sight.

BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA, AS PARTICIPATED IN BY THE ENTIRE ARMY.

On the morning of the ninth of May, 1864, Meade's Army was formed in battle order before the Confederate line. The Corps were arranged in the order named from right to left, Hancock's Second, Warren's Fifth, Sedgwick's Sixth, and Burnside's Ninth. The day was spent in entrenching and making preparations for the battle. Brisk skirmishing was maintained all day. The Rebel sharpshooters were very active; one of them sent a bullet through the brain of the gallant Gen. Sedgwick while he was giving directions for strengthening the works in his front. He fell dead and was greatly lamented by the Sixth Corps. He was succeeded in command by Gen. H. G. Wright.

On the morning of the tenth, the battle began on the right. Barlow's Division, which had taken a position across the river Ny, was assailed, and being in an exposed position, was compelled to recross the Ny with a heavy loss of men and one piece of artillery. It was now determined to attack the enemy's position on an eminence, in front of the Second and Fifth Corps, known as Laurel Hill. At eleven A. M., the Brigades of Webb and Carroll made an attack, and at three P. M., the Divisions of Crawford and Cutler of the Fifth Corps, attacked this position, but both these attacks were repulsed with heavy loss. At five o'clock P. M. the Second Corps joined the Fifth Corps, and both moved to the attack. The struggle that ensued was fearful. The two Corps struggled up the slope in the face of deadly fire, and penetrated the enemy's works in two places, but were soon repulsed with dreadful loss of life. An hour later the assault was repeated with another repulse. In these two encounters, six thousand Union troops had fallen, while the loss of the Rebels was not over six hundred. Brig. Gens. J. C. Rice and T. G. Stevenson were among the slain. The assault on Laurel Hill was then abandoned. Later in the evening, two Brigades of the Sixth Corps, under Gen. Russell and Col. Upton, most gallantly assaulted and carried the first line of works in their front, and captured nine hundred prisoners and several guns, but being too far in advance to receive immediate support, they were compelled to fall back, taking with them their prisoners, but leaving the guns behind. So ended at dark the first day of the battle. It had been a day of awful slaughter; nine thousand Union troops and eight thousand Rebels were lost in this day's struggle. On the eleventh no fighting was done except incessant skirmishing. Active preparations were made to renew the attack on the morrow. Gen. Grant selected a point on the Rebel line in front of the space between Wright and Burnside, as the most favorable to attack, and Hancock was chosen to give the blow. The night of the eleventh was rainy, dark and dismal, and Hancock silently left his position at midnight, and guided by the compass, moved

his Corps and took a position between Wright and Burnside, ready for the work in the morning. At daybreak in the morning, he advanced in two lines of battle, the first composed of the Divisions of Birney and Barlow, and the Second of Gibbon and Mott. Under cover of a dense fog, noiselessly and swiftly the lines moved over the broken and thickly wooded ground, toward the salient of an earthwork, occupied by Ed. Johnson's Division of Ewell's Corps. The Divisions of Barlow and Birney rushed upon the works in a furious charge, fought hand to hand with bayonets and clubbed muskets, and captured Johnson and his entire Division; also Gen. Geo. H. Stewart and his two Brigades; and about thirty guns and several colors. The triumphant troops pursued after the flying Rebels through the woods toward Spottsylvania C. H., until they were checked by another line of earthworks, behind which the Rebels rallied and turned upon their pursuers. The entire Rebel lines had now been aroused to a sense of their peril, and the most desperate efforts were made to prevent further disaster and to recover what had been lost. Ewell was immediately reinforced by troops from Hill and Longstreet, and Hancock was pushed back to the line of works he had taken. Wright, with the Sixth Corps, was ordered up to the assistance of Hancock about seven o'clock A. M., and at eight o'clock Burnside and Warren gallantly attacked the whole line in their front, but the Rebel position was so strong that they not only held firmly their lines, but also sent aid to their friends in front of Hancock. The Divisions of Griffin and Cutler of the Fifth Corps were also sent to the assistance of Hancock, who firmly held on to the prize he had won against great odds. Lee was determined to recover the works Johnson and Stewart had lost. Five distinct times he hurled a tremendous weight of weapons and men on Hancock, in order to dislodge him. The combatants fought hand to hand most desperately, and the flags of both sides were planted on each side of the breastworks simultaneously, within a few feet of each other. Lee's assaults were repulsed each time with dreadful carnage on both sides, and yet

he persisted, notwithstanding rain fell heavily all the afternoon. It was midnight before he ceased to fight, when he sullenly withdrew his terribly shattered and worn columns, after a combat of over twenty hours, leaving Hancock in possession of the works he had captured in the morning, and twenty guns; and so ended the battle of Spottsylvania. From dawn to night, the roar of artillery and musketry was ceaseless, and a tempest of shot and shell shrieked through the forest and ploughed the fields. Trees were actually hacked down by the bullets, while the smaller limbs and foliage were completely trimmed away.

The Union loss in this battle was, four thousand one hundred and seventy-seven killed, nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty-seven wounded, and two thousand five hundred and seventy-seven missing. The scene on the following morning, in the angle of works taken from the enemy, was such as none would ever wish to look upon. Men in hundreds, killed and wounded, were piled in hideous heaps. Some bodies that had lain for hours under the concentrated fire, were completely mangled with the perforations of bullets. The writhing of the wounded beneath the dead moved at times these masses, or the raising of a quivering limb, told of an agony not yet quenched in death.

On the night of the twelfth the enemy fell back, leaving their dead and wounded. On the morning of the thirteenth, the Regiment moved its position about one and one-half miles, where it remained until evening, when it moved back to the position occupied on the twelfth. The Regiment passed over the ground it occupied during the battle on the twelfth, the scene in front of where it lay, and further to the left where troops of the Second Corps fought, was the most horrid—literally a “slaughter pen.”

On the morning of the fourteenth, the Regiment with its Division moved six miles to the heights on the north bank of the river Ny, and formed in line of battle. At evening the Regiment with its Division charged across the river Ny, the men wading in water up to their waists; after advancing three miles, it occupied the heights on the south side near the Anderson House.

The Regiment threw up entrenchments and remained three days, being under the fire of the enemy's skirmishers and artillery. During the night of the seventeenth, it marched back to its position of the twelfth, arriving on the morning of the eighteenth at six A. M. The Regiment remained there till noon, under a heavy artillery fire, when it commenced a march back to its position on the south bank of the Ny river, near the Anderson House, reaching there at seven P. M. On the nineteenth, the Regiment with its Division marched forward about two miles, but did not bring on an engagement, and again entrenched near the Massaponax Church.

The following letter, written by Capt. Hoge, is further descriptive of the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and is therefore now introduced.

HEADQ'RS CO. B, 126TH OHIO VOLS., 2ND BRIG. 3RD DIV. }
6TH A. C., MAY 17TH, 1864. }

To the Editor of the Belmont Chronicle::

SIR: Permit me for the information of those interested, to place on record a brief history of the record and doings of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Ohio Volunteers, and particularly of Company B. Before daylight on the morning of the fourth inst., the Regiment left its winter quarters, and that day crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford. Next day it marched to the front, and late in the evening formed on the extreme right of the third line of battle on the extreme right of the army, in an advance upon the enemy's left. A brisk fight between our front line (the Sixth Maryland and the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio) and the enemy occurred after dark, without important results save in killed and wounded. We lay on our arms that night without much change of position, and by morning two lines were withdrawn, leaving but one, of which the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth formed the extreme right with which to make an advance upon the enemy, announced to take place on the morning of the sixth. At about eight o'clock A. M., we

advanced through a thick forest and soon became hotly engaged. The Regiment fought gallantly for more than an hour, when it was withdrawn in good order.

The conduct of Col. Smith on this occasion was noble, and elicited the admiration of all who beheld it. He rode continually along the line, cheering on his men and inspiring them with courage. The men would follow him anywhere, so great is their confidence in his cool bravery and military skill. The command of the Brigade had been taken from him and given to Gen. Seymour but the day before. The whole Brigade, if left to choose, would now select Col. Smith as their commander. His military education, experience, bravery, and good qualities, should long ago have made him a Brigadier in fact, as he has been for more than a year in act, but he is not the man to intrigue for place or press his claims, and merit of itself is slow to win where there is striving competition and scrambling for place. Lieut. Col. Ebright behaved with much gallantry. The loss of the Regiment in this action was, Lieut. Hilles mortally wounded, and Lieuts. Moore and Hixon severely wounded; about twenty-three men killed and one hundred and twenty-four wounded. Lieut. Hilles was a good officer, and his good social qualities made him a large number of strong friends, who mourn his loss. He was doing his duty as a true officer when stricken down, and died as a faithful soldier. Sergeant James was among the killed. He fell shot through the head. He was a very industrious, faithful, and useful man to the Company. He was scarcely able to keep up on the march, but was determined to be present when the trying hour should come. No truer soldier has laid down his life for his country. In the evening just about sunset, the Regiment occupied a position in the front line, connecting on the right with Shaler's Brigade of the First Division, which had been placed there soon after the morning's engagement. A dense thicket of underbrush lay in the rear and on the left, while in front and on the right was an extensive woods. All at once the enemy charged through the woods, in great force, upon the right

flank of our line, completely and suddenly turning it and doubling Shaler's Brigade upon our Regiment, and rendering it impossible for us to fire upon the enemy, who was all the while pouring into us, through that Brigade, a destructive fire of musketry. We could also tell, by the peculiar Rebel yell, that our rear was rapidly being gained, and it became evident that we must fall quickly back toward the left or be captured. This could not be done in good order through the dense thicket, with the men of Shaler's Brigade among us, but a large portion of those who escaped rallied at the first rallying point, and aided in driving back the enemy. Others had passed before any successful effort to form a line had been made. My Company being on the left of the line was the last to leave, and remained until I ordered it to retire. Five of the Company are known to have been wounded, and eight are missing, supposed to be captured. The missing of the Regiment are two officers and sixty-four men. Gen. Seymour was captured and Col. Smith was called on to surrender, but escaped through a shower of bullets. Capt. Lyons was killed; Capt. France mortally wounded, Capt. McCready and Lieut. McKinnie wounded, and Lieuts. Watson, Harrison, Kelley and Kerr missing.

On the night of the seventh and on the eighth, we marched to the vicinity of Spottsylvania C. H., where our army again confronted the enemy, and threw up rifle-pits. All day on the ninth the skirmishing was exceedingly severe and without a moment's cessation. Many were killed and a large number of wounded brought in. Late in the evening, one hundred men, including my Company, were sent out to support the skirmishers (of the Second Division), in front of our Brigade, in an advance of the line, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the enemy was falling back. The lines advanced—many fell back—our men took their places, and finally the whole were deployed. We advanced through a dense pine forest, hotly resisted, till we approached within sight of the enemy's works. It was after dark; and the firing upon us terrible. Capt. Lampton of our Regi-

ment was killed, and two men killed, eight wounded and one missing, besides others lost belonging to the Second Division. Finding our position of the line further advanced than the right or left, and the Major commanding the line absent, I ordered the line to fall back. In this rash skirmish, Joshua C. Howell was killed. He was a brave boy, loved by all, and many tears were shed for him. Corp'l Reynolds was wounded.

On the morning of the twelfth, in a heavy rain, the Corps was moved to the left and posted in front of the enemy's rifle-pits in three lines of battle. Our Brigade had scarcely got into position, when the Regiment was detached from the Division and at once sent to the front of Gen. Wheaton's Brigade of the Second Division, to relieve a Regiment which had been engaged, and which had retired, exhausted of ammunition. We moved to within one hundred yards of the enemy's rifle-pits, as measured the next day, a thick pine wood covering the space between us and the enemy and extending to the rear of our position. We had no protection save the small pines before us, and the enemy's bullets raked the very earth beneath us. Here we lay, the men loading, rising to their knees and firing. There was no running to the rear, except to carry back the wounded. Every man seemed inspired with unusual courage. Men rose to their feet and stood until their fifty rounds were fired away, and I could see men taking deliberate aim, and so well directed was our fire, that that of the enemy was at times almost suppressed. In this place we remained till our ammunition was exhausted, waiting to be relieved. The enemy's fire grew hotter as as ours slackened. I saw men taking cartridges from the boxes of the dead, using some and distributing others. Still no relief came. Finally the enemy commenced advancing to nearer range, when being in command of the Regiment, (Lieut. Col. Ebright was wounded early in the action) I ordered it to fall back behind the lines in the rear, which was done in good order. The Regiment which afterwards relieved us, would not advance to our place, but took position behind our dead. Our number engaged was about two

hundred and fifty; sixteen were killed and a large number wounded. Company B did not suffer as much as others, for the reason that it was protected from a cross fire from the enemy's right, and was partially concealed by some bushes on our line. Five were wounded, not dangerously; all behaved gallantly, but Acting Adjutant Hyatt and Sergeant Major Moffat were conspicuous all along the line for the daring and reckless exposure of their persons, and their efforts to encourage the men. I feel proud to say the Regiment is not demoralized. I believe it has not a dozen stragglers out of the five hundred and sixty, which crossed the Rapidan, and the remnant would again give a good account of itself if called on. Several who skulked to the rear in the first action, behaved gallantly in the last; and a manifest disposition is shown not to tarnish the fair name of the Regiment so dearly earned. The entire loss is four officers killed, six wounded, and two missing out of twenty-one, including the two surgeons; forty-five non-commissioned officers and privates killed, one hundred and ninety-one wounded and sixty-five missing. I feel that I should not close this communication without a word as to Surgeon Ely. Having received an appointment from the President, as Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, he tendered his resignation as Surgeon of the Regiment, which was accepted before crossing the Rapidan, and he was ordered to report to Washington, but he generously volunteered to remain and risk any danger in not reporting as ordered to, feeling justified by the necessity of the times, and has been doing all he could do to relieve the wounded. The detailed losses of the Company I have forwarded you some days since, and therefore have not repeated them here. If this poor attempt at a faithful history of the recent terrible scenes through which the Regiment has passed, will afford any gratification to the relatives and friends of those who compose it, or have fallen in defense of its honor and glorious cause, I shall feel that I have only discharged my duty in the premises.

G. W. HOGG,

Captain 126th Ohio Vols.

On the twenty-first of May, the army commenced its movement for the North Ann river. The Sixth Corps being the last to leave its position at Spottsylvania, was attacked at sundown by the enemy (Hill's Corps). A brisk engagement ensued, the enemy being repulsed; the Regiment came under the fire. The Regiment with its Brigade left its position on the twenty-first at ten P. M., being detailed as guard for headquarters and ammunition trains. It marched all night, only making eight miles. On the twenty-second it moved via Guinea Station, and halted for the night at Flipper's Store, made fifteen miles. On the twenty-third, the Regiment continued the march for eighteen miles, via Chesterfield Station, and stopped at eleven o'clock at night near Mt. Carmel Church. On the twenty-fourth moved about two miles and remained all day in charge of wagon train. Heavy cannonading in front all day. On the twenty-fifth, the Regiment crossed the North Ann river on pontoon bridge at Jericho Ford. Heavy cannonading in front all day. On the evening of the twenty-fifth, it was relieved from duty as train guard, and rejoined the Division in position in line of battle, on the south bank of the North Ann river.

BATTLE OF NORTH ANN RIVER.

After leaving the works at Spottsylvania, the opposing armies were engaged in an exciting race, the goal being the North Ann river. Lee, having the shorter route, had arrived at the south bank of the North Ann in advance of Grant, and had determined to make a stand. He had chosen this position in order to cover the Virginia Central railroad, over which troops from the Shenandoah valley were hastening to join him. Grant took immediate measures to dislodge him. His left, under Hancock, was at Chesterfield Bridge, one mile from Hanover Junction, and Warren was at Jericho Ford, four miles above, where no formidable opposition appeared, as Lee was engaged in holding the more important position in front of Hancock. So Warren proceeded to cross and take the Confederates in reverse. Early

on the afternoon of May twenty-third, Warren's Corps crossed over to the south side of the river and formed in line of battle. At five o'clock he was attacked by Hill's Corps, and a severe engagement took place, in which the enemy were repulsed, with a loss of a thousand men made prisoners. In this encounter Warren lost three hundred and fifty men. He then established a line and entrenched it without further resistance. In the meantime, Hancock tried to force the passage of the Chesterfield Bridge, where he was confronted by Longstreet. After considerable opposition, the enemy withdrew to a stronger position in the rear. On the morning of the twenty-fourth, Hancock passed over the bridge without opposition, and at the same time Wright's Corps crossed at Jericho Ford and joined Warren's Corps.

Grant now paused for two days to study the position of the enemy. His antagonist had the advantage in position. His lines were disposed in a wedge like form, with his two wings thrown back, the right resting on Little river, and the left covering Sexton's Junction of the two railroads running into Richmond, rested on the marshes of Hanover. The powerful center near the river menaced Grant's center, and threatened to sever the National army. The two powerful wings of Grant's army were on the south side, and unable to form a junction with each other, while his weaker center, under Burnside, was still on the north side. The stream was liable to be suddenly swollen by rain, making it difficult to pass. Grant came to the conclusion his enemy could only be dislodged by making a flanking movement. He secretly recrossed the river on the night of the twenty-sixth, and going well to the eastward, to avoid a blow on his flank, resumed the march toward Richmond. Thus ended the battle at North Ann. During the engagement the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was under the fire of the enemy's skirmishers and artillery. On the twenty-sixth of May, the Regiment with its Brigade marched about three miles to the Virginia Central railroad, at Noel's Station, where it destroyed the road, tearing up the rails and burning the ties, and immediately returned

to its former position on the North Ann. On the twenty-sixth of May at seven P. M., the Regiment with its Corps left its position and recrossed the North Ann river at Jericho Ford, and continued the march all night, a distance of ten miles, arriving at Chesterfield Station at daylight. The night march was very severe; roads very muddy. On the morning of the twenty-seventh at six o'clock, resumed the march, going twenty miles; passed Concord Church and Brownsville. At six A. M. on the twenty-eighth continued the march for six miles to the Pamunky river, which it crossed at Sailor's Ford at twelve M. After crossing, moved about two miles, and threw up fortifications on Dr. Palmer's farm, near Hanoverton. Dr. Palmer was a very wealthy farmer. The army tore down his stable, corn house, wagon house and fences to build fortifications with. Tore up things generally.

At daylight on the morning of the thirtieth, the Regiment with its Division moved via Hanover C. H., to the Tolopotamy creek, arriving at its north bank at five P. M., where it was formed in line of battle. Heavy skirmishing and cannonading was kept up all day in front. At twelve M. on the thirty-first, moved across the creek and formed in line of battle on the extreme right of the army, now in front of Cold Harbor. Heavy skirmishing ensued throughout the remainder of the day, the enemy being in front in strong earthworks. Companies A and F were on the skirmish line all day.

SKIRMISH AT TOLOPOTAMY CREEK.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was detailed entire, to go on the skirmish line on the evening of the thirty-first. It was exposed to a terrific artillery fire from the enemy, while moving forward to take its position. It was engaged in a severe skirmish until ordered back. The Regiment lost in this skirmish one man wounded, Wm. Gibler, of Company F. It remained all night on the skirmish line, and at daybreak was withdrawn and followed the Sixth Corps, which had preceded it

in the direction of Cold Harbor. At twelve o'clock, midnight, of the thirty-first, the Sixth Corps moved by the way of Salem Church from the right to the extreme left of the army at Cold Harbor, where it arrived at half past ten A. M. of June first; distance marched fourteen miles. It was awful hot and dusty, and many fell down by the way from sunstroke and exhaustion. The enemy being in front, entrenchments were hurriedly thrown up.

BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR.

About two P. M. of June first, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Division was formed for an assault on the enemy's works. At six P. M. the charge was made. The lines moved swiftly forward in the face of murderous volleys of musketry, carrying the works in its front and capturing several hundred prisoners. The captured works were held, although repeated efforts were made to retake them. In this charge the Regiment lost one officer and nine enlisted men wounded, one of whom died. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Division covered themselves with glory in this action, and for their gallant conduct received the following complimentary order by telegraph:

HEADQUARTERS A. P., JUNE 1ST, 1864.

To Major Gen. Wright:

Please give my thanks to Brigadier Gen. Ricketts and his gallant command, for the very handsome manner in which they have conducted themselves to-day. The success attained by them is of great importance, and if followed up will materially advance our operations.

Respectfully Yours,

[Signed.]

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS 3RD DIV., 6TH A. C., JUNE 3D, 1864.

Brigadier General Ricketts:

GENERAL: Major Gen. Wright directs me to say that he transmits the within to you with great pleasure.

Your obedient servant,

[Signed.]

R. F. HALSTEAD,

Capt. and A. A. Gen'l.

[Official.]

ADAM E. KING, Capt. and A. A. Gen'l.

On the second of June no general engagement occurred, but brisk skirmishing and artillery fire continued all day. The Regiment lost two enlisted men wounded. The captured works were altered and strengthened for defensive operations. At six A. M. on the morning of the third of June, a general assault was made by the entire army, which proved unsuccessful; the Division to which the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth belonged, succeeded in going into position about two hundred yards in advance, which it held and fortified, though greatly exposed to the enemy's fire. Bayonets, tin cups and plates were used for the purpose of entrenching themselves. The Regiment remained in the fortifications in front of Cold Harbor until the twelfth, being constantly under the artillery and musketry fire of the enemy day and night. The men were protected by strong earthworks. No man dared to show his head above the works, lest he be made a target for a rebel sharpshooter.

BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR, AS PARTICIPATED IN BY THE ENTIRE ARMY.

The Confederate line, with cavalry on its flanks, extended from near Hanover C. H., down nearly to Bottom Bridge, and was so disposed as to cover the chief highways and railways leading into Richmond, and also to dispute the passage of the Chickahominy. A. P. Hill's Corps occupied its right, Longstreet its center, and Ewell its left. The left of our line was held by the Sixth Corps, with the Corps of Smith, Warren, Burnside and

Hancock, extending to the right in the order named. At four o'clock P. M. of the first of June, the attack was made by Wright's Corps (the Sixth), holding the extreme left, and the Corps of Smith on his right. In front of our line was an open field two-thirds of a mile in width, at the further side of which the Rebel works were situated, in the edge of a pine thicket of woods. The troops advanced over the open field with great spirit, in the face of a murderous fire. Ricketts' Division of the Sixth Corps, and Devins' Division of Smith's Corps, behaved with great gallantry, and quickly captured the enemy's first line of works and about six hundred prisoners. They then assailed a second and stronger line of works, but the Rebels firmly held these works until night fell and the struggle ceased. In these desperate encounters, our troops lost two thousand men. Our troops firmly held the lines of works taken, and repulsed desperate attempts made by the enemy to retake them during the night. The result of this day's work was the occupation of Cold Harbor, which commanded the road leading to the White House, and was the chosen place from which to force a passage of the Chickahominy. That night Grant ordered important but dangerous movements. Hancock was ordered to move from the right and take position on the left of the Sixth Corps at Cold Harbor. Warren was ordered to extend his line to the left from Bethesda Church, so as to connect with Smith, and Burnside was withdrawn entirely from the front, to the right and rear of Warren. These movements were nearly all accomplished, but not without some trouble and loss. But so satisfactory were all the arrangements that night, that Grant and Meade, whose headquarters were now established at Cold Harbor, determined to force the passage of the Chickahominy the next day, and compel Lee to seek shelter within the fortifications around Richmond. At dawn on the morning of the third of June, the National army was in battle order. Hancock's Corps on the Dispatch Station road on the left, the Sixth Corps next, Smith's command adjoining them, and Warren and Burnside on the right, extending to Tolopotamy creek. Wilson's



J. K. Anderson

CHAPLAIN 126TH REGT. O. V. I.

cavalry were on the right, and Sheridan's were holding the lower fords of the Chickahominy and covering the road to the White House. Orders had been given for a general assault along the whole lines at half past four. The gray light of dawn was struggling through the thick envelope of clouds, and a light pattering rain was falling. All was still as the grave, yet in a few minutes the storm of battle was to burst forth along a stretch of six miles. At half past four the signal was given. Suddenly, from behind the rude parapets, there was an upstarting, a noiseless springing to arms, the hushed command of officers forming the lines. Swiftly the lines move to the attack. One, two, three, a dozen, a hundred shots break the silence; a roll, deep, heavy, prolonged, like the rush of a mighty river. Above the awful roll is heard the cannon—boom, boom, boom, five, ten, twenty, one hundred discharges in a minute. How it deepens. It is terrific, yet grand and sublime. The great reaper of death is out there upon that field, stalking unseen between the trenches, walking in darkness, bordered with lightning, showering it with leaden rain, making it the valley of the shadow of death. The battle was "quick, sharp and decisive." In twenty minutes, the fierce charge, the deafening volleys of musketry, the thunder of artillery, the wild yell, and the battle is over. In twenty minutes after the first gun was fired, ten thousand Union troops lay stretched upon the sod, calm and still in death, or writhing with wounds. Our lines were repulsed at nearly every point with awful slaughter. Our lines had only been advanced to a nearer position to the enemy, where they were held and fortified, while the enemy yet held his main line of works, behind which he had been so well sheltered that his loss did not exceed one thousand men. On the left, the Divisions of Barlow and Gibbon, of Hancock's Corps, that of Birney supporting, drove the Confederates from a strong position in a sunken road, and captured several hundred prisoners, a battle flag and three guns, and turning the latter upon their foes, sent them back in confusion. But before the second line of Barlow reached the front, the Confed-

erates rallied in stronger force, and retook the position from which they had been forced. Each of these Divisions, after falling back, held an advanced position within fifty yards of the enemy's main works, where they so speedily entrenched themselves, that they could not be dislodged. In these assaults Hancock lost three thousand men. Simultaneously with the attack of the Second Corps, the Sixth under Wright, connecting on the left of Hancock, made a general advance, each Division assaulting on the line of the enemy's works. The assault of the Sixth Corps was made with the utmost vigor, and succeeding in carrying the first line of rifle-pits along its entire front, and got up within two hundred yards of the enemy's main line of works. Smith's Corps connecting on the right of the Sixth, had advanced in conjunction with it, but the left Division, that of Martindale, which led the attack in deep heavy columns, got disarranged and was repulsed. This repulse of Smith had a disastrous effect upon the position of Wright. It exposed Ricketts' Division, which was stoutly holding the advanced position, to a savage fire on the prolongation of its line. Notwithstanding, the Sixth Corps held and fortified its advanced position, though greatly exposed to the fire of the enemy. Warren and Burnside also attacked at the same time, but achieved no decisive results, except the carrying of the lines of rifle-pits occupied by the Rebel skirmishers. After this dreadful repulse, it was apparent to every one, that further attempts to carry the enemy's position would be useless, and so by one o'clock on the afternoon of the third of June, the battle was ended with dreadful loss of life. The National loss in the engagement was, one thousand, nine hundred and five killed, ten thousand five hundred and seventy wounded, and two thousand four hundred and fifty-six missing. The Rebel loss was twelve hundred killed and wounded, and five hundred missing.

SKIRMISH AT COLD HARBOR, JUNE FOURTH.

After dark on the evening of the third of June, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was sent out on the skir-

ish line. During the night the men dug rifle-pits, (gopher holes) to protect themselves from the fire of the enemy. On the fourth, the Regiment still remained on the skirmish line and kept up a brisk skirmish with the enemy all day, but met with no casualties. Considerable cannonading took place during the day. At six o'clock the Regiment was relieved from the skirmish line and took its position behind the second line of works. The enemy's works were about three hundred yards distant. Skirmishing and cannonading was constantly kept up. On the evening of the fifth, the cannonading was very terrific.

SKIRMISH AT COLD HARBOR, JUNE SIXTH.

Before daylight on the morning of the sixth, the Regiment was moved out to the front line of works, where it lay all day skirmishing with the enemy, and strengthening the fortifications. Lieut. Hixon was killed by a Rebel sharpshooter at eleven o'clock A. M. The men had to sit crouched behind their works. To raise the head above the parapet was certain wounding or death. The enemy were concealed behind their works, but their presence was manifested by the sharp crack of the rifles of their sharpshooters spitting forth lead, followed by the small blue tufts of smoke that rose gracefully in the air. Bullets were flying at all times, and the hissing whistle of the minnie ball, sometimes wounding men as they slept, became very familiar. Tents bullet proof were built, one side stockaded and banked with earth, and various other methods were the means employed to save life in that *inferno* of shot and shell. Now and then a round shot would go plunging through the earthworks as a change in the chapter of fears and horrors. The daily burrowing in the drifting sand during those long hot days of June, with fears kept alive by the frequent explosion of shells, was torture and a slow death. It was not uncommon to look upon a comrade, one moment in life and the next a shattered corpse. An armistice was held from one to three P. M., on the sixth, for the burying of the dead. During this cessation of firing, the

men on both sides met midway between the lines, and held friendly intercourse with each other, for the exchange of newspapers and the barter of coffee and tobacco. The Regiment lost this day one officer killed and one enlisted man wounded. At midnight the Regiment was relieved on the skirmish line, and went back to the rear to rest. On the ninth of June, the Regiment was moved after dark to the second line of works and remained till the eleventh. At two o'clock on the morning of the eleventh of June, the Regiment with its Division was moved to the rear and left and a little in rear of the Second Division, Second Army Corps. Skirmishing and cannonading continued all day along the front line.

SKIRMISH AT COLD HARBOR, JUNE TWELFTH.

After dark the Regiment was taken to the front line and relieved troops of the Second Corps. The men passed to the front line in a deep ditch dug for that purpose. Daylight on the morning of the twelfth, revealed the fact that the Regiment was now within less than one hundred yards of the Rebel line. No firing, however, occurred till eight o'clock in the morning, a mutual agreement having been made between the hostile pickets not to fire on each other. During this singular armistice, the men on both sides seemed to forget that they were mortal enemies. They met midway, held conversation and exchanged commodities: Suddenly the cry was raised, "Run back, Johnnies, or run back, Yanks, we are going to fire," and as soon as all heads were down behind the breastworks, hostilities began again. The Regiment remained on the front line during the twelfth, and kept up a lively skirmish with the enemy. During the night of the twelfth, the whole army withdrew quietly from the enemy's front and began a movement toward the James river, leaving the skirmish line in front to cover the movement. At two o'clock, on the morning of the thirteenth, the Regiment yet on the skirmish line, also quietly withdrew from the enemy's front, and moved back to the rear fortifications, where it remained till day-

light, when it followed its Division which had moved on in advance. It marched by way of Hopkins' Mills, Moodie's Farm, and Emmett Church. It crossed the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge at ten o'clock at night, and encamped on the south side of the river for the night; made twenty miles; a very severe march. The men were tired and foot sore. On the fourteenth continued the march for eight miles, via Charles City C. H., to Wilcox Landing on the James river. At this place the Regiment was joined by one hundred and twenty-five drafted recruits. On the afternoon of the fifteenth the Regiment with its Corps, being the rear guard, were formed here and entrenched, and remained until all the army and trains had crossed the James river. At eight P. M. of the sixteenth, the Regiment with its Division, being detached from the Corps, embarked on Transport "Star" at Wilcox Landing. Going up the river to Point of Rocks, it disembarked at three o'clock on the morning of the seventeenth. From thence, on the seventeenth of June, the Regiment with its Division marched eight miles to Bermuda Hundred, and reported to Gen. Butler. On this day the Regiment received seventy more drafted recruits.

BATTLE AT BERMUDA HUNDRED.

The Regiment was sent to the front, where it came under the artillery fire of the enemy. On the morning of the eighteenth the Regiment was sent out to reconnoiter, and was exposed to a heavy fire. On the nineteenth of June at three P. M., the Regiment with its Division was relieved, and leaving the army at Bermuda Hundred, it crossed the Appomattox and rejoined the Sixth Corps in front of Petersburg. On the twentieth of June it was under a heavy artillery fire, no casualty.

BATTLE OF THE WELDON RAILROAD.

The Potomac Army was in front of Petersburg, with the right resting on the Appomattox, and its left extending across and some distance beyond the Norfolk railroad. Between it and

Petersburg interposed the Rebel army under Gen. Lee. Grant failing in taking Petersburg by direct assault, resolved to extend his line to the left and sieze the Weldon railroad. Accordingly, the Sixth and Second Corps were moved on the night of the twenty-first of June, to the left and massed near the Williams House. On the morning of the twenty-second, both Corps advanced about half a mile, when they encountered Gen. A. P. Hill's Corps of the enemy near the Jerusalem Plank Road. Under concealment of the dense woods, Hill managed to noiselessly flank and surprise the Second Corps, capturing a large number of prisoners. This disaster necessitated both Corps to fall back at two P. M., to the position occupied in the morning. Meade came up at this time, and just at sunset he ordered both Corps to advance and retake what they had lost. Hill, unsupported, precipitately retreated, carrying away with him about twenty-five hundred prisoners. An advance of one and one half miles was made, regaining nearly all the ground lost, when the lines halted, threw up works and rested for the night. On the morning of the twenty-third, the Sixth and Second Corps again advanced with much opposition and succeeded in gaining the Weldon railroad and destroying a portion of it, when they were suddenly attacked by Hill's Corps and driven back on the main line. Thus ended in failure this attempt to seize the Weldon railroad, and all that was accomplished was the extension of the Union line to the left at a cost of about five thousand men. The Union loss was, killed six hundred and four, wounded two thousand four hundred and ninety-four, and missing two thousand two hundred and seventeen. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment took an active part in the battle. On the twenty-first of June it moved with its Corps to the left and formed in line of battle, and entrenched near the Williams House. On the morning of the twenty-second, it advanced one half mile when skirmishing ensued. The lines were then halted and entrenched. At three o'clock the Regiment with its Brigade fell back to its position in the morning. At seven P. M. the

Regiment with its Corps made a charge on the enemy, causing him to retreat very suddenly. An advance of two miles was made, before which, the enemy still fled precipitately, when the lines were halted and entrenched. On the twenty-third, the Regiment was with its Corps in the advance and attempted to sieze and destroy the Weldon railroad. Being unable to hold its advanced position against the attack of the enemy, it fell back that evening at half past eight P. M. to the position occupied on the evening of the twenty-first, near the Williams House. The works were now strengthened and the troops rested for the first time on the campaign. On the twenty-ninth of June, the Sixth Corps was sent out to cut and destroy the Weldon railroad. The Regiment marched with its Corps by the Jerusalem Plank Road, striking the railroad at Ream's Station, when it formed a line and entrenched. On the thirtieth, about ten miles of the Weldon railroad were destroyed and the depot burned. At six P. M., the Corps returned by the Jerusalem Plank Road, to a point near the Williams House, where it arrived the same night. On the second of July the Regiment went into the entrenchments.

Lossing, in his history of the civil war, says: "It has been said that there was a great disparity in numbers between the forces of Grant and Lee during the campaign, from the passage of Rapidan river to the surrender at Appomattox C. H. According to the official records, this does not appear. Grant began the campaign with ninety-eight thousand and nineteen effective men, and Lee with seventy-two thousand two hundred and seventy-eight effective men. The latter had such advantages of position, breastworks, and a friendly country, with shorter lines of supplies, that his real force was greater than Grant's. When Lee reached Petersburg, owing to recruits from the South and elsewhere, he had more men with him than at the beginning of the campaign."

After a sanguinary struggle of two months, both armies were willing to have a little repose, and there was a lull in the active operations of the campaign, except what pertained to entrenching.

CHAPTER VI.

Withdrawn from Petersburg—By Steamship to Baltimore—By Rail to Monocacy—Battle of Monocacy—Retreat to Ellicott's Mills—By Rail to Baltimore, thence to Washington—In Pursuit of Early's Army—Battle at Snicker's Ferry—Return to Washington.

Finding the pressure of his antagonist very great, Gen. Lee sought an opportunity to relieve the siege of Richmond and Petersburg, by diverting Grant's troops away to some other point. This opportunity presented itself when Gen. Hunter fled from before Lynchburg into western Virginia, with an exhausted and broken army, and this left the Shenandoah Valley guarded by only a moderate force under Sigel, at Martinsburg. Lee directed Gen. Early in command of twenty thousand troops, in the upper part of the Valley, to sweep rapidly down the Valley, invade Maryland and threaten the National Capital, which was now practically uncovered by placing the Potomac Army on the south side of the James river. The Sixth Corps was now ordered to Baltimore to meet the invaders.

On the morning of the sixth of July, the Regiment with its Division marched to City Point, fifteen miles, and embarked on the Transport "City of Albany," and proceeded to Baltimore, where it arrived on the morning of the seventh. The remaining two Divisions of the Sixth Corps were also sent to Washington. Both these cities were now threatened by Early's army, numbering about twenty thousand men. On the morning of the eighth, the Regiment with its Division took the cars and moved to Monocacy Junction, arriving at three o'clock P. M. of the eighth.

BATTLE OF MONOCACY.

Early on the morning of the ninth of July, Gen. Wallace made dispositions for battle. Gen. Ricketts' Division held the

left, covering the Washington Pike, where the main attack was expected. Gen. Tyler's forces, mostly one hundred day men and homeguards held the right, covering the Baltimore Pike and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Col. Brown, in command of the One Hundred and Forty-Ninth O. N. G., and one hundred mounted infantry held a stone bridge across the Monocacy, on the Baltimore Pike, and was Gen. Wallace's chief protection of his right flank. Clendennin and his cavalry watched the fords on the left. The Monocacy river covered the entire front of the position. Skirmishers were sent out across the river some distance in advance of the bridges. Captain Alexander's Battery of six three inch guns was divided and three guns were sent to Ricketts and three guns to Gen. Tyler. At the block house, near the railway was a rude earthwork and a twenty-four pound howitzer. Such was the disposition of Wallace's little force of about fifty-five hundred men to resist the attack of an army of twenty thousand men with fifty-two pieces of artillery. At eight o'clock in the morning, Early's army advanced from Frederick. Planting his Napoleon guns, sixteen in number, behind his skirmish line as he advanced, Early opened battle at nine o'clock. The contest rapidly grew warmer and more general as he drew nearer, and Col. Brown soon found it difficult to hold his position at the stone bridge. At the same time, a large body of the Confederates moving by the right, out of range of Ricketts' guns, forced the passage of the Monocacy about a mile to the left of Ricketts, and at ten o'clock moved upon him in battle order. Ricketts changed front to the left to meet this attack, his right resting on the river, but in so doing he exposed his line to an enfilading fire from Early's guns across the river. So great was the Rebel front that Ricketts' Division had to be formed in one line, leaving it without reserves. Two of Tyler's guns and every man that could be spared were now sent to Ricketts. The enemy's first line advanced and made a furious charge on Ricketts, but was quickly thrown back. The second line then charged, and after a more protracted struggle was also repulsed and fled

to the woods in confusion. Wallace maintained his position as long as possible, expecting the arrival at one o'clock, of three fresh regiments of Ricketts' Division which were yet behind. His desire was to test the strength of the enemy and keep him at bay as long as possible. One o'clock came and no tidings of the three expected regiments. An hour and one half later the Rebels issued from the woods in two strong columns, to make another charge on Ricketts. It was now time to get away, and Gen. Ricketts was ordered to retire over to the Baltimore Pike, which he did at four o'clock. In the meantime Tyler had gallantly been fighting the foe on the right, and Col. Brown yet held the stone bridge, which Gen. Wallace said must be held at all hazards, until Gen. Ricketts' troops would cross over to the Baltimore Pike. Tyler now sent Brown all his reserves, and with the utmost exertions, the stone bridge was held until Ricketts' column was safe, when at five o'clock, Brown was compelled to abandon the bridge and retreat down the Baltimore Pike. Tyler's remaining forces, half enveloped by the swarming foe, was compelled to follow, the General and his staff barely escaping capture. The defeated Union troops retreated by the Baltimore Pike and at a distance of twelve miles from the scene of strife, the whole army bivouacked for the night. Early's army was too badly smitten to make any further pursuit, and rested on the battle field that night. Thus ended the battle of Monocacy. The National loss was, ninety-eight killed, five hundred and seventy-nine wounded, and seven hundred taken prisoners. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was with its Division (Ricketts') through the entire action, and took an active part, losing very heavily. Its loss in this battle was, three enlisted men killed and three officers and forty enlisted men wounded, and twenty-eight enlisted men missing. Seven enlisted men died of wounds received in this battle.

Gen. Wallace, in his official report, says: "The men of the Third Division (Ricketts') were not whipped, but retired reluctantly, under my orders. They bore the brunt of the battle

with a coolness and steadiness which I venture has not been excelled in any battle of the war. Too much credit cannot be given to Gen. Ricketts for his skill and courage.”

The Regiment retreated with its Division by the Baltimore Pike, to Ellicott's Mills, a distance of forty-five miles, where it arrived at noon on the tenth. The men were foot sore and tired out with the long march. At evening on the eleventh, the Regiment with its Division took the cars and went to Baltimore, where it arrived next morning, and went into camp in Druid Hill Park. On the fourteenth, the Division took the cars and moved to Washington. On the fifteenth, marched through Washington and Georgetown, and halted at noon at Tenallytown. In the afternoon continued the march for a distance of fifteen miles, and halted at night at Orfox Cross Roads. On the sixteenth marched a distance of twenty-five miles and waded the Potomac river at Edwards Ferry, the water waist deep; a mile further on waded Goose creek, and bivouacked at ten o'clock at night. On the seventeenth continued the march, the day was very warm and the men straggled badly; passed through Leesburg, near which the Regiment with its Division rejoined its Corps, which was now in pursuit of Early's retreating army. On the eighteenth continued the march for fifteen miles, through Snicker's Gap to Snicker's Ferry of the Shenandoah river.

BATTLE OF SNICKER'S FERRY.

On the eighteenth of July, Gen. Early was overtaken at Snicker's Ferry by Gen. Wright, in command of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps and a portion of Crook's army. Early had taken a position to dispute the passage of the river. A sharp artillery fight with some skirmishing took place, which ended at dark. The passage of the stream was made by Crook's horsemen, when Breckenridge turned upon them and drove them back with considerable loss. On the night of the nineteenth, Early's army retreated in the direction of Berryville. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps was formed in

line of battle in support of this engagement, being exposed to the artillery fire and skirmish fire from the enemy. On the morning of the twentieth, the Regiment with its Corps crossed the river and pursued the enemy to Berryville. As it was thought Early was retreating up the valley towards Lynchburg or Richmond, orders from Gen. Grant were received at this place, for the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps to hasten by water to Petersburg, before the invaders of Maryland should rejoin Lee. The Regiment with its Corps took the back track, marched all night, recrossing the Shenandoah at Snicker's Ferry, passing Snicker's Gap and Hamilton, it halted at eight o'clock next morning for breakfast. On the twenty-first marched twenty-five miles, crossed Goose creek and halted for the night. On the twenty-second of July continued the march all day, through Greenville, and halted at night at Lewinsville, made fifteen miles. On the twenty-third of July marched twelve miles, crossed the Potomac river at the Chain Bridge and went into camp at Tenallytown. At this place, events to be narrated in the two succeeding chapters, caused the order for the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps to return to Petersburg, to be at once countermanded.



CHAPTER VII.

Proceed via Harper's Ferry to Halltown—Fall back to vicinity of Frederick—Assigned to Army of the Shenandoah—Advance to Halltown—Forward movement to Cedar Creek—Fall back to Halltown—Skirmish at Charlestown, Halltown and Smithfield.

On the twenty-sixth of July, the Sixth Corps was ordered to the Shenandoah valley instead of Petersburg. The Regiment with its Corps marched that day ten miles, and halted at Rockville for the night. On the twenty-seventh of July marched fifteen miles and halted at night at Hyattstown. On the twenty-eighth of July continued the march through Urbana, across the Monocacy river and through Frederick City, and bivouacked for the night at Jefferson. On the twenty-ninth of July at daylight, continued the march through Petersville, Knoxville, and Sandy Hook, and crossed the Potomac river at Harper's Ferry on pontoon bridges, and halted at Halltown; went over a distance of twenty-five miles. On the thirtieth of July ordered back to Frederick, as the enemy was supposed to be again invading Maryland. The Regiment with its Corps took the back track, over same route as it marched on the twenty-ninth, and halted at Frederick on the evening of the thirty-first. Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, burned by the Rebels same day.

Gen. Phil. Sheridan was now put in command of all the troops in the vicinity of Frederick, afterward known as the Army of the Shenandoah, which was composed of the Sixth, Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and the Cavalry Divisions of Averill and Merritt. The entire army was ordered at once to the Shenandoah valley. On the third of August the Regiment marched six

miles and forded the Monocacy at Buckeyetown, where it encamped two days. On the evening of the fifth of August, the Regiment marched to Monocacy Junction, where it took the cars and went to Harper's Ferry. On the sixth of August it marched to Halltown and encamped.

LETTER FROM THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH OHIO
REGIMENT.

Editors of the Lancaster Gazette:

I had the pleasure of receiving a day or two ago, a very interesting letter from my friend Lieut. Col. A. W. Ebright, who has borne an honorable and useful part in the movements and battles of the grand Army of the Potomac, during the present campaign. I have allowed several friends to read this letter, and their invariable expression has agreed with my own opinion, that the letter of Col. Ebright well deserves to be given to the public. When it comes to his knowledge that I have taken this liberty with his esteemed letter, which was hurriedly written by him, and was designed only for my own eye, I trust he will think of the host of warm friends he has left behind him in this community, and of the great pleasure the publication of the letter will afford to them, and that in this way he will at least excuse, if he cannot fully justify the course I have taken. J. D. M.

The following letter, written by Col. Ebright, is a comprehensive account of the campaign since May fourth up to the present time, and is therefore now introduced:

HEADQUARTERS 126TH REGIMENT O. V. I. 2ND BRIG. }
3RD DIV. 6TH A. C., CAMP AT HALLTOWN, VA., }
AUGUST 8TH, 1864. }

MR. J. D. MARTIN:

My Old Friend:—It has been some time since I have heard from any of my friends at home, except my family, I concluded to let you know of the whereabouts of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Ohio Regiment, which has a small representation from Fairfield, and to give you a short history, perhaps, of our

doings since this campaign opened—hoping it would not be uninteresting to you. We crossed the Rapidan on the fourth of May, with twenty-one officers and five hundred and fifty-five men, and on the fifth we came across the Rebels in the Wilderness, and skirmished with them until after dark, and on the morning of the sixth of May, our Brigade, forming the extreme right of our army, our whole line was ordered to charge the enemy's works in our immediate front, and at five o'clock A. M., we fixed bayonets and went in on the double quick and a most terrible yell. I led my regiment in person, but we did not go far before the Rebels opened on us with a terrible fire of musketry and shell. We found their works too strong for us to carry, and the entire line came to a halt, and all fell back except my Regiment. We held our ground until we received orders from our Brigade Commander to fall back. I had a fine horse killed under me in the charge. He was shot three times before he fell. We fell back in the front ranks, and I could not get my saddle off, without one hundred chances to one of losing my life, for I think he had fifty bullets in him before I could take off the bridle. I did not like to lose my saddle, as it had been broken last fall by a twelve pound cannon shot, and I wanted to bring it home.

About twelve o'clock M., we fell back one hundred yards and threw up breastworks, and a Brigade from the First Division was sent out on our right to protect our flanks, and about six P. M. the Rebs made a charge on our right flank, driving in this Brigade, and the first thing we knew they broke and run, and let the "Johnnies" in our rear, when there was nothing left for us to do but get out as fast as possible or be gobbled up. We preferred to get out but not without considerable loss. We rallied a new line a short distance in the rear, and drove the enemy off the field—but we moved to the left about six miles that night. Our loss during the entire day was one hundred and thirty men and twelve officers killed, wounded and missing. Our next move was toward Spottsylvania C. H., where we had to

fight night and day, not being one hour that we were not under fire.

On the twelfth my Regiment was called on to support the Second Division at that awful fight and place called the *Slaughter-pen*. We were marched up within one hundred yards of the Rebel breastworks, in open field, in fair view of the Rebels, with no cover whatever, except a few pine trees about six or eight inches in diameter. In less than one hour and a half I lost eighty-two men killed and wounded. We stayed on the ground until our men were entirely out of ammunition, and many of the boys rolled over their dead comrades and emptied their cartridge boxes to renew our supplies. There I received a slight wound on the side of my head, and several balls through my coat. To give you some idea of the storm of bullets on that day, I will say that where our Regiment fought, trees six and eight inches over were entirely shot down with bullets in a great number of instances.

After being struck I was carried off the field, but was taken to the hospital where I had my head dressed, and was able to rejoin my Regiment next morning. By this time my Regiment became quite small, the number lost up to the time being nearly three hundred men and thirteen officers.

I will give an idea of the appearance of this *Slaughter-pen* next day, as we took their works on the twelfth. At night, after a terrible slaughter on both sides, behind the Rebel works men lay in piles in all kinds of shapes from two to five men deep, and a great many of them yet living, and the blood in the ditch behind their works was nearly shoe mouth deep. I fear you won't believe this story, but I have rolled two and three dead men off a wounded Rebel to get him out. Thousands and thousands lay there on a few acres of ground. From there we made several flank movements towards the James river, and on the first day of June, after a very hard march, we were ordered to charge the Rebel works at Cold Harbor. My Regiment was on the fourth line when we started on the charge, but my colors were the first

that crossed the first line of works, under a most terrible fire. Here our Division captured six hundred prisoners and carried two lines of Rebel works. It was this day's work that called forth Gen. Meade's congratulatory order to our Division. In this charge we only lost fifteen men killed and wounded. We lay at this place twelve days building breastworks and digging ditches, fairly burrowing in the ground. We dare not show our heads for fear of being shot down.

On the third day of June the Rebels charged our works, but were repulsed three times. Our loss was not very large in any of these charges, being behind breastworks. On the twelfth of June we made another flank movement towards the James river, and on the sixteenth of June I received one hundred and sixty conscripts and substitutes. Nearly all my substitutes deserted shortly after, but we continued on until we came before Petersburg, and was moved to the left of our entire army, about four miles south of Petersburg, where the Rebels commenced skirmishing pretty heavy. We were again ordered to fix bayonets *and see where they lived*. Again I felt it my duty to lead this charge, as I feared my new men would not stand this pressure, but we went in with a yell. The Rebels fired a few rounds and fled. We pursued them about one and a half miles and halted after dark, with hardly any loss, but two of our men being wounded. We halted and went to building breastworks, where we remained until the thirtieth of June, when the Sixth Corps was ordered to the left some miles, to relieve Gen. Wilson's cavalry, who was surrounded and could not get out, and had lost all his guns. We marched beyond Ream's Station, drove off the Rebels, re-captured two of Wilson's guns, tore up and destroyed about eight miles of the Weldon railroad, and returned to our old camp on the third of July. On the sixth we were ordered to City Point to embark for Baltimore, where we arrived on the ninth, and from there we were run out to Monocacy Junction. Only about three thousand of our Division was engaged there against twenty thousand Rebels, but Gen. Wallace saw proper

to fight our small force there in order to find out the strength of the enemy, and we got licked very badly, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that we killed and wounded more Rebels than we lost altogether. Our men behaved well, and as they fell back they fought every inch of the way. My loss was one hundred and eight men and two officers killed, wounded and missing. In this fight my conscripts fought well. Since then we have marched and countermarched, and have done nothing yet. I can't tell what we will do before we get the Rebels out of this valley. My Regiment now numbers seven officers and two hundred and ten men present for duty.

I am well and hearty, and hope you are. We have just received orders to march again. You will excuse this uninteresting letter; if I had time I might improve it, but hoping to hear from you soon, I remain yours,

Most Respectfully,

A. W. EBRIGHT,

Lieut. Col. 126th Ohio Vols.

On the tenth of August a forward movement was begun by the army. The Regiment with its Corps marched fifteen miles, passing Charlestown. On the eleventh of August, marched fifteen miles, and halted at night at the Opequan creek. On the twelfth of August marched fifteen miles, passing through Newtown and Middletown, and camped at night near Cedar creek. On the thirteenth crossed Cedar creek, and marched to the front of Early's works on Fisher Hill. At night, the Regiment with its Corps was withdrawn to the north side of Cedar creek, where it remained three days. The enemy was in front and brisk skirmishing was kept up. On the sixteenth of August, in consequence of Early being reinforced, a retrograde movement was commenced at evening. The Regiment marched all night, passing Newtown, Middletown and Kernstown, and stopped at Winchester in the morning. The men stacked arms and lay down to rest; made fourteen miles; those long, weary night marches will never be forgotten by the soldier. On the seven-

teenth of August continued the march ten miles, and camped for the night at Opequan creek. Enemy in pursuit and had a fight with our cavalry in the rear. Heavy musketry and cannonading. On the eighteenth the march was continued for eighteen miles, passing Berryville; camped at ten o'clock at night at Charlestown. Every soldier can call to mind the sublime appearance that is presented, as the army is bivouacked for the night, by the thousands of camp fires that sparkled like stars on hillside, valley and plain. The Regiment remained at Charlestown till the twenty-first of August.

BATTLE AT CHARLESTOWN.

On the twenty-first, the Sixth Corps was attacked by the enemy. A very sharp and severe skirmish continued throughout the day, accompanied by heavy artillery firing. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment took part in this action. On the night of the twenty-first, the Regiment with the army fell back to Halltown, where it took a strong position on Bolivar Heights in front of Harper's Ferry.

SKIRMISH AT HALLTOWN.

On the twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fifth days of August, severe skirmishing occurred on the picket line, in which the Regiment did its share of duty.

On the twenty-sixth of August, Col. J. Warren Keifer, of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Vols., assumed command of the Second Brigade. Previously, it had been in command of Col. Smith, except at short intervals. Col. Smith returned to the command of Regiment, which he retained except a short absence, till the close of the war. Col. Smith was a model of an appearing officer. He was as brave in battle as he was faultless in military bearing. Why he was relieved of the command of the Second Brigade is best known to those in authority over him. His weakness for strong drink, and especially at times when

strict sobriety was imperative, was very unfortunate. But for this failing, he could have risen to a high rank in the army.

COL. EBRIGHT'S OFFICIAL REPORT FROM MAY FOURTH TILL
AUGUST TWENTY-SEVENTH.

HEADQUARTERS 126TH REGIMENT, O. V. I., 2ND BRIG., }
3RD DIV., 6TH A. C., AUGUST 27TH, 1864. }

LIEUT. JNO. A. GUMP, A. A. A. G.:

Headquarters 2nd Brig., 3rd Div., 6th A. C.

Lieutenant:—In obedience to instructions, I have respectfully to submit the following report of the part taken by this Regiment in the present campaign, from May fourth, 1864, to July ninth, 1864.

I. On the third day of May, 1864, the Regiment numbering twenty-three commissioned officers and five hundred and fifty-five enlisted men present for duty, then lying in winter quarters at Brandy Station, Virginia, was ordered to be in readiness to move at daylight on the following morning. At the appointed time I moved with the Brigade in the direction of the Rapidan river, which stream we reached and crossed without opposition, at four o'clock P. M., and encamped for the night a short distance from the southern bank.

During the afternoon of the succeeding day, we marched into the Wilderness, meeting the enemy about dark on the extreme right of the line and engaging him until after nightfall. My Regiment being in the second line of battle, suffered but a loss of two men wounded. We lay on our arms during the entire night, often disturbed by volleys fired from the skirmish line. The following morning, I was ordered into the front line of battle. At daylight skirmishing was commenced and constantly kept up. At nine o'clock A. M., we charged upon the enemy's breastworks, the Brigade in two lines of battle. Although we failed to drive the enemy, we were not repulsed, but stubbornly held all the ground charged over until late in the evening, and

until a line of breastworks had been prepared for us by the rear line, to which we fell back as soon as completed. In this charge myself and Acting Adjutant Thos. J. Hyatt had our horses killed under us. Although this was the first engagement of the campaign, failure to drive the enemy could not be attributed to lack of courage of either officers or men, all, with a very few exceptions, behaving with much gallantry.

The Brigade was now no longer the extreme right of the line. Gen. Shaler's Brigade, of the First Division, Sixth Army Corps, having been ordered to the right to protect the flank. In this position we rested until just before nightfall, when our skirmish line was suddenly driven in, and our position outflanked on the right, thus subjecting my Regiment to a severe fire both front and rear. We held our position, however, until Gen. Shaler's Brigade, forming the extreme right, had given way, allowing the enemy to get in our rear, and thereby subjecting us to danger of capture, when we fell back by company, successively, as the enemy closed in upon us.

By this time the enemy, as well as ourselves, had been thrown into confusion, and darkness having set in, friend could not be distinguished from foe. The enemy, who had captured a number of prisoners, was driven back by our partially rallied lines, but was not pursued. In this day's fighting my Regiment lost one officer and twenty-two enlisted men killed, seven officers and one hundred and twenty-nine enlisted men wounded, and three officers and sixty-seven enlisted men missing. Three officers and fifteen enlisted men died of wounds received in this battle.

II. Having rested on our arms during the night, after the battle of the sixth of May until after midnight, we moved silently by the left flank, along the line of breastworks to a point near the Wilderness Tavern. Soon after daylight we were attacked, but the enemy was driven off by a battery near us. In this position we remained until half past eight o'clock P. M., when we marched in the direction of Spottsylvania C. H. The

march during the night was extremely tedious and slow, the men often dropping to sleep in the road. After a march rendered very severe by excessive heat and dust, we found the enemy in the evening in a strong position, and made preparations to storm his works. After having been formed, apparently for that purpose, we lay quietly until after dark, then moved forward and approached as near the enemy's works as possible, without bringing on an engagement. In this position we remained during the night. Early on the following morning skirmishing commenced and was continued during the day without intermission. Soon after daylight we constructed a line of works and lay behind them during the day, nothing occurring in our front but continued and heavy skirmishing. In the evening, four companies of my Regiment were detailed to support the skirmish line in an advance upon the enemy. By straggling shots and this heavy skirmish, my Regiment sustained a loss of one officer and two enlisted men killed, and six enlisted men wounded. During the succeeding day, the tenth, we lay behind our works, momentarily expecting an attack; desperate fighting occurred a few hundred yards from our right, the enemy evidently attempting to break our lines at that point.

On the eleventh one company was sent out on the skirmish line. My Regiment lay this day near its former position, having moved but a short distance to the left. This afternoon it rained very heavily, continuing nearly all night. On the morning of the twelfth of May, artillery firing between the enemy's batteries and ours was very severe. About nine A. M. we marched to the left, where heavy fighting was in progress. The Division having been formed in position about noon, my Regiment was detached from the Division and sent to support Brig. Gen. Wheaton's Brigade, of the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps. Here I marched over several lines of battle to the front line, and within about one hundred yards of the enemy's works, when we engaged him until fifty rounds of ammunition were expended, and until every fourth man had been killed or wounded, then retiring to

the rear in good order. This I consider the most severe engagement in which my Regiment participated during the present campaign. Early in this engagement, I was struck by a musket ball in the head, which glancing, inflicted no serious injury. I was, however, knocked down and rendered unfit for duty during the remainder of the day. My Regiment, in this day's battle, lost sixteen enlisted men killed, and one officer and fifty-three enlisted men wounded. Nine enlisted men died of wounds received in this battle. The entire Regiment was not engaged at this place, part having been left on the skirmish line in front of our former position. May thirteenth, the enemy having been driven from his works by yesterday's fighting, we were ordered on a reconnoissance, and soon found the enemy in force. In the evening we moved back to a position near the battle ground of the twelfth, and rested during the night, under orders to move with the Corps at daylight. In the morning of the fourteenth, we moved in the direction of the Richmond and Fredericksburg turnpike, crossing the river Ny in line of battle in the evening, and securing a position and entrenching during the night.

During the fifteenth and sixteenth, our position was unchanged. About sunset on the seventeenth, we received an order to put ourselves in readiness to move at once. At dark we moved out and marched very slow, but continually during the night, arriving at a point near the battle ground of the twelfth soon after daylight the following morning. Soon after getting in position, the enemy opened on us with shot and shell, killing and wounding several in the Brigade, but fortunately for my Regiment, it suffered no loss. Having lain under artillery fire some hours, we returned to yesterday's position without an engagement. On the nineteenth, we moved forward as far as possible without bringing on an engagement, and entrenched. The advance was about two miles.

But little skirmishing occurred during the day. May twentieth, skirmishing was very brisk. About noon on the twenty-first, we moved to the right and a few hundred yards to the rear

into a new line of works, parallel to those we left, just being completed. A short time before sunset a sharp skirmish took place, in which the enemy drove our skirmish line into the line of works we had recently abandoned. At ten P. M., we left the works and marched to Guinea Station.

III. The march from Spottsylvania C.H. to the North Anna river was not attended with any fighting, the Regiment with the Brigade acting as guard to the trains. In this capacity, we moved with the trains until the evening of the twenty-fifth, when leaving them we crossed the North Anna and took a position behind a line of works.

On the morning of the twenty-sixth, we crossed the works and marched forward across the Central railroad, but immediately countermarched to the works again. During the night it rained very heavily. At dusk in the evening we re-crossed the North Anna, marched with much difficulty over roads rendered almost impassible with mud and water, arriving at Chesterfield Station at about twelve M. At six o'clock on the following morning, we took up the line of march in the direction of the Pamunky, halting within a few miles of the river, and remained in position during the night. At twelve M. on the twenty-eighth, we crossed the Pamunky on pontoons and threw up breastworks on high ground, two miles from the southern bank. At three P. M. on Sunday the twenty-ninth, we were ordered under arms, to be in readiness to support Gen. Russell's Division in a reconnoissance; lay during the night in the works. Moved at daylight on the thirtieth, in a northwestern direction, striking the Hanover C. H. and Richmond road at the "Seventeen Mile Post," following this road one and one half miles, the Regiment moved with the Corps to the Tolopotamy and formed in line of battle on the north side of that stream; remained in position in sight of the enemy until twelve M. on the thirty-first, when we moved across the stream to the front; the Brigade was here formed in two lines of battle, my Regiment in the front line. Two of my companies were on the skirmish line. At one time during the afternoon the enemy



REUBEN LAMPTON,
CAPT. CO. K. 126TH REGT. D.V.I.

drove the skirmish line back upon the line of battle, but advanced no further. In this skirmish I had one man wounded. In the evening, the remaining eight companies of my Regiment were detailed for picket duty. Soon after dark, one hundred of my picket detail returned and rested near the rear line of battle.

IV. At one o'clock A. M. June first, leaving the picket out, we commenced the march for Cold Harbor—having reached a point near the enemy, after a march rendered doubly severe by heat and dust. At half past ten A. M. we rested a short time, and commenced work on a line of works. Before they were completed, however, (our pickets having arrived in the meantime much exhausted and hungry) the Brigade was moved to the left and formed in four lines of battle, preparatory to charging the enemy's works. My Regiment, in this charge, was placed on the right of the rear line. Gen. Smith's troops having arrived and all preparations having been completed, we advanced with a yell upon the enemy, driving him in confusion from his works and capturing many prisoners. Although, having been placed in the rear line, immediately on crossing the enemy's works, by mistake I found myself in the front, which position I held during the night. In this charge I had but one officer and nine enlisted men wounded, and two enlisted men missing. One of the enlisted men died of wounds received in this battle.

Having reconstructed the enemy's works for our own protection, my Regiment remained in them until evening, then moved to the rear. I had two men wounded this day. From the third to the eleventh, the Regiment took its regular turn in going to the front, without any unusual occurrence. On the sixth I had one officer killed, shot through the head by a Rebel sharpshooter.

About two A. M. on the eleventh, I moved with the Brigade to the rear, halting at daylight and remaining in the rear during the day. At nightfall we moved to that part of the front line occupied by the Second Army Corps, relieving the troops there. The Brigade was here formed in two lines of battle, my Regi-

ment in front. Our front line was in this place between fifty and seventy-five yards from the enemy. In this position we lay until ten P. M. of the twelfth, when leaving one hundred and fifty men of my Regiment in the works, we commenced the movement in the direction of Charles City C. H.

V. During the march from Cold Harbor to the James river, no occurrence of an unusual nature took place. The Sixth Army Corps was the last to reach the James river, being in rear of the army. On the thirteenth we crossed the Chickahominy at a point near Jones' Bridge. Our picket detail joined us to-day at noon. On the morning of the fifteenth, my Regiment received one hundred and fourteen drafted men and substitutes. With this accession to my strength, I moved with the Corps on the sixteenth, to a point near the river, and assisted in constructing a strong line of works facing to the rear, and with each flank resting on the banks of the river. In the evening we moved to the river, and embarking on steam "Transport," reached Bermuda Hundred at eleven P. M. At this place the Corps lay in or near the works until Sunday the nineteenth, when, having been relieved by the Eighteenth Army Corps, we moved across the Appomattox in direction of Petersburg. At ten P. M. on the twenty-first, having reached the extreme left of the line in front of Petersburg, we took position. After marching a short distance in line of battle, we took position again, the men constructing slight defenses without the aid of entrenching tools. On the twenty-second we completed a strong line of works, but at eleven A. M. moved out of them to the front, the Brigade in two lines of battle, my Regiment in the front line. Having built breastworks of rails we lay behind them until evening, when we about-faced and moved back to our original works. Considerable skirmishing had occurred in our front during the afternoon; this day I had one man accidentally and mortally wounded, while lying in rear of the rail breastworks.

In the evening we moved forward again in two lines, and charging through the woods with a yell, captured a line of works

from the enemy, from which he fled, offering but little resistance. During the night and succeeding day, we held a position in the woods, having built new works, until evening, when we retired to our original works on the line first formed. In this position our line remained unchanged till noon of the twenty-ninth, when the Corps marched to the left to operate on the Petersburg & Weldon railroad. Having destroyed a considerable portion of the railroad, in which my Regiment took no part, we returned again to our original works, without meeting the enemy in battle, arriving July second.

On the sixth of July, the Division was ordered to Baltimore, Maryland, at which city we arrived on the morning of the eighth, per steam Transport, and at once took the train for Monocacy Junction, on which point the enemy was reported moving. My Regiment arrived at Monocacy Bridge in the evening and camped near it during the night. On the morning of the ninth the forces there, under Major Gen. Wallace, were formed into line of battle, my Regiment stationed near the turnpike bridge. At noon this bridge was burned, and at two P. M. my Regiment was double-quickened to the left to support the line there that was being severely pressed by the enemy. The Regiment advanced beyond our line of battle, driving the enemy behind the crest of a hill, and having been engaged about one hour, was ordered to fall back. The enemy followed us some miles, annoying us with shot and shell. My loss in this engagement was, three enlisted men killed, three officers and forty enlisted men wounded, twenty-eight enlisted men missing, and twenty-nine enlisted men known to be prisoners. Seven enlisted men died of wounds received in this battle. In all the engagements of the campaign, the officers and men, with a few exceptions, behaved most gallantly; to mention all who have merited remark, would extend this report beyond reasonable limit.

Among the many who deserve special mention are First Lieut. Thos. J. Hyatt, Acting Adjutant, and Sergeant Major James W. Moffatt, for their bravery and gallant conduct on the field of

battle, both of whom have since been promoted. Also, First Sergeant John M. Russell, Company D, killed; Private Alvin V. Brashear, Company C, killed, and here I cannot refrain from special mention of the gallant color bearers of this Regiment, Corporal D. W. Welch, Company C, killed; Sergeant J. J. Bricker, Company H, captured, and Sergeant Abram Colgrove, Company K, wounded, while gallantly standing by their colors in line of battle.

Corporal James Love, Company H, at the battle of Monocacy, seeing the color bearer of another regiment fall, seized the colors and waved them defiantly two or three times, but was shot down seriously wounded, and has since died.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. EBRIGHT,

Lieut. Colonel Commanding Regiment.

At Halltown, the Shenandoah Army was reinforced by Grover's Division of the Nineteenth Corps, and Wilson's Division of cavalry. The army was now composed of the Sixth Corps (Wright's), Nineteenth Corps (Emory's), and the Eighth Corps (Crook's), and Torbert's Cavalry Corps, composed of the Divisions of Averill, Merritt and Wilson. The army being strengthened, Gen. Sheridan at once began a forward movement. On the twenty-eighth of August, the Regiment with its Corps advanced to Charlestown.

BATTLE OF SMITHFIELD.

On the twenty-ninth of August, two Divisions of the enemy's Infantry and a small cavalry force attacked Merritt's Cavalry Division at the Smithfield bridge. After a very hard fight the Cavalry were driven back through Smithfield, towards Charlestown. Gen. Ricketts' Division was then sent to reinforce the Cavalry, and after severe fighting, drove the enemy through Smithfield and over the Opequan. The Regiment took part with its Division in this action, after which it returned to camp near

Charlestown. On the second of September, the Regiment was joined by fifty-five more drafted men. On the third of September, the Regiment with the Sixth Corps moved to Clifton farm and fortified. The Regiment lay on the Clifton farm for fifteen days, during which skirmishes and cannonading in front with the cavalry were frequent.

About the middle of September, Gen. Grant visited Gen. Sheridan, in order that he might better understand the situation. "I met him at Charlestown," says the Lieutenant General, "and he pointed out so distinctly how each army lay, what he could do the moment he was authorized, and expressed so much confidence of success, that I saw there were but two words of instruction necessary—Go in." Sheridan at once obeyed the command, and those two short words were soon fraught with stirring events in the Shenandoah valley.



CHAPTER VIII.

Battle of Opequan—Battle of Flint Hill—Battle of Fisher Hill—Pursuit of the enemy to Mt. Crawford—Return to Cedar Creek—Battle of Cedar Creek—Skirmish at Kerntown.

BATTLE OF OPEQUAN.

At three o'clock on the morning of the nineteenth of September, the Shenandoah Army, now lying in front of Berryville, were put under arms and advanced on the Berryville Pike, towards the Opequan Ford, Wilson's Cavalry being in advance, followed by the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps. The Eighth Corps, stationed at Summit Point, moved at the same time toward Opequan Ford, where it also crossed. Wilson's Cavalry crossed the Opequan at daybreak, and charged swiftly through a mountain gorge, and clearing all opponents, reached a position about two miles from Winchester, closely followed by the three Infantry Corps. At this place the troops were now formed in line of battle about nine o'clock, under a heavy artillery fire, the Sixth Corps flanked by Wilson's Cavalry, held the left, and the Nineteenth Corps the right; this flank being protected by Merritt's Cavalry. The Eighth Corps was held as a reserve. Skirmishers were thrown out and heavy skirmishing ensued. At ten o'clock the attack was made by the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, in very handsome style. The line moved forward in the face of a terrible storm of shells, and met with a desperate resistance on the part of the enemy. After the deadly contest had been raging some time, the enemy made a counter charge and hurled two of his most powerful Divisions against the right of the Sixth Corps, held by Ricketts, and the left of the Nineteenth Corps, held by Grover. During the advance, an interval was made between these two Divisions, giving the enemy the advantage in the at-

tack. After a most gallant resistance, Grover's Division and three Regiments on the right of Ricketts' Division, were compelled to give way and fall back in disorder. The retreating troops were quickly rallied and turned upon their pursuers. Grover ordered two guns to a position in the gap, and these opened on the assailants who were pressing forward to seize them. At the same time a Brigade of Russell's Division of the Sixth Corps, vigorously attacked the flank of the enemy's attacking column. These poured upon the Confederates a shower of musketry that caused them to recoil and sent them flying back to their lines. The Eighth Corps, which had until now been held in reserve, was put in on the right of the Nineteenth Corps. Averill's Cavalry Division, which had closely followed the enemy from Bunker Hill, on the Martinsburg Pike, had formed a junction with Merritt on the right. These two powerful Cavalry Divisions now enveloped Winchester on the east and north. Firing was kept up along the lines until four o'clock, when a general advance took place along the entire Union line. The enemy gave way before the impetuosity of the attack, and was driven to a fortified position in front of Winchester. By five o'clock he was also driven from this position, and his confused and broken columns were "whirling through Winchester" in full retreat. They left behind them two thousand five hundred of their comrades as prisoners, with nine battle flags and five pieces of artillery. The Union loss in the battle was, six hundred and fifty-three killed, three thousand seven hundred and nineteen wounded, and six hundred and eighteen missing. Gen. D. A. Russell was among the slain. He was commander of the First Division of the Sixth Corps. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was about three thousand, including Maj. Gen. Rodes killed.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was with its Brigade through the entire action, bearing the full brunt of the terrible conflict. It took part in two severe charges on the enemy, driving him each time. These assaults were made in the face of a terrible fire of artillery and mus-

ketry. The very earth trembled with the fearful explosions and reverberations of the enemy's guns. Its loss was very severe. The strength of the Regiment engaged was eleven officers and two hundred and seventy enlisted men. Its loss was three officers and nine enlisted men killed, three officers and thirty-seven enlisted men wounded, and two men missing. Col. A. W. Ebright was instantly killed early in the action. Capt. Thos. J. Hyatt and Lieut. Rufus Ricksecker were also slain. The Regiment with its Corps encamped that night one mile south of Winchester. On the twentieth of September, the Regiment was with the army in pursuit of Early; passed Newtown and Middletown, crossed Cedar creek, and overtook the enemy in a strongly fortified position at Fisher's Hill, one and one half miles south of Strasburg. Skirmishing ensued in front.

BATTLE OF FLINT HILL.

On the twenty-first of September, the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, the Sixth on the right, advanced to the front of Early's position. At nightfall, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was ordered forward to drive the enemy from the crest of a hill in front; afterwards the Sixth Maryland was sent to its support. After a brisk fight, the two regiments, in the face of a murderous fire, charged and took the heights, thereby gaining an important position, which the Division occupied and fortified that night. Col. Keifer, in command of the Brigade in the battles of Opequan and Fisher's Hill, mentions that Capt. Hoge, who was in command of the Regiment, "displayed great gallantry, skill and energy in the discharge of his important duties." In this fight the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment lost four men killed, and seventeen men wounded.

BATTLE OF FISHER'S HILL.

At daylight on the morning of the twenty-second of September, the Eighth Corps, under concealment of the dense forest, marched to and massed in the timber near North Mountain, to

be used as a turning column. The Sixth and Nineteenth Corps confronted the enemy's position, the Sixth Corps being on the right, flanked by Averill's Cavalry. The enemy occupied a strong fortified position on Fisher Hill, with his left resting on North Mountain. Gen. Torbert, with two Division of Cavalry, was sent by way of Luray valley to cut off Early's retreat. At twelve o'clock Ricketts' Division with Averill's Cavalry on its right, was placed opposite the enemy's left center, and advanced driving the enemy from the crests of two hills, where the Division took position in line of battle. Brisk skirmishing continued during the afternoon. Later, the skirmishers in front of Ricketts' Division pushed forward within six hundred yards of the enemy's batteries and silenced their guns by picking off the gunners. The enemy mistaking Ricketts' Division to be a turning column, made dispositions to resist it, while Crook moved on the side of Little North Mountain, and without being observed by the enemy, and at four o'clock P. M. struck the enemy's left and rear so suddenly that his lines gave way. At the same time a heavy artillery fire was opened on the enemy's works. Soon after, Ricketts' Division charged the works, capturing many prisoners and four guns and dispersing the infantry in all directions. At about the same time the whole line advanced and charged the enemy's works. The Eighth Corps and Ricketts' Division of the Sixth Corps, being fully upon the enemy's flank and rear, with wild and victorious shouts, pushed forward from his left to his extreme right, and so on the balance of the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, taking all the artillery in position and thousands of prisoners and making the rout of the enemy complete. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was with its Division through the entire engagement, and did its utmost to accomplish the great victory. Its loss was, six enlisted men killed, and one officer and twenty-five men wounded.

O. A. Ashbrook, of Company I, with three other men, rushed in advance of the line and captured Capt. Ashley and twenty-one men. On the night of the twenty-second of September, the

Regiment was with the army in pursuit of the retreating enemy; marched twelve miles and halted at Woodstock. On the twenty-third the pursuit was continued, passing Edenburg. On the twenty-fourth continued the pursuit for eighteen miles, passing Mt. Jackson and New Market; overtook the enemy at New Market and skirmishing ensued. The enemy declined to bring on an engagement, and rapidly retreated in line of battle. Encamped that night six miles south of New Market. On the twenty-fifth of September, the march was continued to Harrisonburg, where the pursuit ended.

CAPT. HOGE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLES OF OPEQUAN
AND FISHER'S HILL.

HEADQUARTERS 126TH REGIMENT, O. V. I., 2ND BRIG.)
3RD DIV., 6TH A. C., IN THE FIELD,)
SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1864.)

LIEUT. JNO. A. GUMP, A. A. A. Gen'l.:

2nd Brig. 3rd Div. 6th A. C.

Sir:—In compliance with directions of this date, from the Headquarters of the Brigade, I have respectfully to report the operations of my command, at the late engagements at Opequan and Fisher's Hill, as follows, to-wit:

The Regiment entered into the battle of the nineteenth inst., forming the extreme left of the first line of battle of the Brigade. It advanced with the line over the open fields, charging upon that part of the enemy's line in the ravine a few rods east of house, driving it in much confusion and taking many prisoners. The advance was continued to a point a few rods beyond the house (the left of the Regiment passing just to the right of it), when the line halted; after which it continued in the line, and participated in the final and victorious advance in the evening.

Lieut. Col. A. W. Elbright, in the early part of the action, soon after the Rebel line was broken, fell, killed by a musket ball piercing his breast, while gallantly leading his Regiment.

Also Capt. T. J. Hyatt, ever conspicuous for his valor on the field, and Lieut. Rufus Ricksecker, bravely leading his company in his first battle, were killed near where the Colonel fell. The strength of the Regiment engaged was eleven officers and about two hundred and seventy enlisted men (thirty of whom were skirmishers). The loss, three officers and nine enlisted men killed, and three officers and thirty-seven enlisted men wounded, and two men missing.

On the twenty-first inst., in the vicinity of Fisher's Hill, in the movement of the Corps toward the right, under an order from the Colonel commanding the Brigade, I moved the Regiment rapidly forward to aid our skirmishers to drive back those of the enemy, who were strongly posted behind rail defenses. On advancing through a wood, the right of the line was suddenly met by a galling fire from the front and right, when a portion of the men (many of them inexperienced soldiers) commenced firing, upon which the line halted. The right of the line resting on open ground, being much exposed and suffering terribly, without the ability to inflict much loss on the enemy, temporarily gave way, but were soon rallied a short distance to the rear, and soon after other troops coming up and extending the line to the right, we advanced and the enemy was driven from his position. The loss in this affair was four enlisted men killed and seventeen wounded.

On the twenty-second inst., the Regiment formed the extreme left of the line of battle of the Brigade, in the advance of the Division to the position it occupied near the enemy's works, at the time his left was turned. Soon after the attack by Gen. Crook's command was begun, that portion of the enemy in our front, having commenced moving to the relief of that portion of his forces engaged; to prevent the object, I took forward a part of the Regiment, by order of the Colonel commanding the Brigade, and made a feint of charging his works. This feint had the desired effect, for the Rebels were soon seen hurriedly returning, some into their works, but more rushing panic stricken

to the rear. Soon after, the Regiment moved forward in the grand charge made by the Division, and did its part in winning the glorious victory of that day. The loss was, one officer slightly wounded, and two enlisted men killed, and eight wounded.

In these actions the officers and men behaved well, and the drafted men, some fifty of whom had joined the Regiment as late as the second inst., vied with the old soldiers in deeds of valor, and deserve great credit for the manner in which they acquitted themselves. The command of the Regiment devolved upon me on the death of Col. Ebright.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. HOGE,

Captain Commanding Regiment.

On the twenty-ninth of September, the Regiment with the Sixth Corps was sent to Mt. Crawford to support a cavalry movement, and returned to Harrisonburg on the following day. On the sixth of October, Gen. Sheridan began a movement of his army down the valley to Strasburg, where he arrived on the eighth. On the sixth the Regiment marched via New Market to Mt. Jackson, a distance of twenty-four miles. On the seventh it marched seventeen miles, passing Edenburg, and encamped at night near Woodstock. On the eighth it marched twelve miles, stopping at Strasburg. On the tenth of October, the Sixth Corps was detached and sent to near Front Royal; the Regiment marched that day through Middletown and Newtown, and camped at Front Royal; made seventeen miles. On the thirteenth of October, the Regiment with the Sixth Corps started on a march via Ashby's Gap to Alexandria—destination Petersburg. It halted at night at White Post; at this place the Sixth Corps received orders to return to Sheridan's army. On the fourteenth of October it took up the line of march, passing through Middletown and halting at Cedar Creek, where it went into camp; distance marched, twenty miles. The enemy were now in full force on Fisher's Hill.

BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK.

The Army of the Shenandoah was now strongly posted on the east side of Cedar creek, having no expectation of an attack. Crook's Corps held the left, the Nineteenth Corps the center, and Wright's Corps the right; each flank being protected by cavalry. Soon after midnight of October nineteenth, Early's army left its position at Fisher's Hill and moved noiselessly toward the Union line. The Divisions of Gordon, Ramseur and Pegram crept softly toward the National left, while the Divisions of Kershaw and Wharton moved toward the National right. The Confederates, concealed by a dense fog that arose before dawn, reached their appointed places without being discovered, while the Union army slumbered, all unconscious of the near approach of the enemy. At early morning twilight, the order to attack was given, and the rattle of musketry on right, left and rear, and the ringing battle shout summoned the Nationals from repose to arms. Crook's Corps, holding the left, was struck on the flank and rear so suddenly, that no time was given to form his lines, and in fifteen minutes his Corps was broken into fragments and sent flying back in wild disorder on the other Corps. Emory, in command of the Nineteenth Corps, vainly tried to stop the fugitives and to prevent his own lines from breaking; assailed on all sides, he too was compelled to give way and leave several guns behind; these, with Crook's lost pieces, eighteen in all, were turned upon the fugitives with fearful effect. At the same time Kershaw and Wharton were fearfully pressing the National right, held by the Sixth Corps, which yet maintained the lines in good order. Gen. Wright, in temporary command of the army, perceiving the peril that now threatened the whole army, ordered a retreat, which the Sixth Corps, yet in good order, covered with great skill.

The whole army fell back about one and one half miles from its camp and was reformed in the rear of Middletown. At this place the Confederates had stopped to plunder, and eat and rest,

after sixteen hours of hard service, and during this lull in the pursuit, Wright had time to reform his lines. It was now about ten o'clock, and the Nationals had lost since daylight, twelve hundred men made prisoners, a large number killed and wounded, and twenty-four pieces of artillery. At this critical moment, Gen. Sheridan appeared on the field. He had been absent at Washington, leaving Gen. Wright in command. He had stopped over night at Winchester, and starting out in the morning on his return, had not proceeded far when he met the van of the fugitives, who told the disaster that had befallen the army. Putting his horse at a swinging gallop, he rode at that pace, twelve miles, to the front. The fugitives became thicker, but he did not stop to chide or coax, but shouted to them to face the other way. The tide of disordered troops was turned and drawn after the young General by an irresistible influence. On reaching the front he at once formed the lines for an attack, on the line occupied by the Sixth Corps, placing the Nineteenth Corps on its right and the Eighth Corps on its left. Temporary breastworks were hurriedly thrown up. At one o'clock an attack was made by the enemy, which fell principally on the Nineteenth Corps and was repulsed. This success greatly inspired the whole army. At four o'clock the whole line advanced and a general and severe struggle ensued. The enemy was forced back and took up a new position, when a severe musketry and artillery fire was kept up for about three-quarters of an hour. A general charge was then made by the Union line, the cavalry at the same time charging down each flank of the Confederate line. The enemy was driven in confusion to and across Cedar creek. His columns were completely demoralized, and in the flight Early was compelled to leave behind his guns and trains. So ended the battle of Cedar creek. The Union loss being five hundred and forty-four killed and three thousand two hundred and eighty-six wounded.

Gen. Ricketts was wounded about seven A.M. through the right shoulder and chest, and did not return to the command of

the Division during the service. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was with its Division through the entire engagement, and did its full share to achieve the glorious victory which followed. Its loss was, four enlisted men killed, one officer and fourteen enlisted men wounded, and four enlisted men missing.

CAPT. HOGE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK.

HEADQUARTERS 126TH REGIMENT O. V. I. 2ND BRIG. }
 3RD DIV. 6TH A. C., CEDAR CREEK, VA., }
 NOVEMBER 3RD, 1864. }

CAPT. J. J. BRADSHAW, A. A. A Gen'l,

Headquarters 2nd Brig., 3rd Div., 6th A. C.:

Captain:—In obedience to instructions received from headquarters of the Brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report, of the part taken by this Regiment in the engagement of October nineteenth, at this place.

At about daylight, the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps having been attacked by the enemy, the Regiment, less two commissioned officers and one hundred men then on picket duty, was ordered under arms at once, and after some manœuvering in changing and rechanging, the line was ordered to advance; under this order, we crossed the creek near our present camp, and having advanced but a few yards beyond it, were ordered to fall back to the crest we had previously occupied. In this crossing and re-crossing the stream, the Regiment was thrown into considerable confusion and order could not be restored until after passing the crest in our rear. Here the Regiment engaged the advancing columns of the enemy, whose progress was sensibly checked at this point, until the gradual falling back of our line to the point where a permanent stand was made by the Corps. From this place the Regiment moved with the Brigade and Division to the left and into the woods, resting about an hour, then moved in line of battle to the rear a short distance, then to the left and again to the front. Having advanced in line a short distance, a

line was established and strengthened by logs, rails, &c., behind which we lay until about half past three o'clock, when the line was ordered to advance upon the enemy. In this advance, the Regiment formed the extreme right of the Brigade, and was increased in strength by the officers and about twenty of the picket guard.

After considerable resistance, the enemy suddenly and unaccountably gave way and retreated precipitately and in confusion over the ground they had gained by our temporary reverse, and were followed by our line in as quick time as possible to the works occupied by the Eighth Corps in the morning. It being now dark, we returned to the position we occupied at the commencement of the battle, and having collected the dead and wounded friend and foe in our vicinity, went quietly into camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. HOGE,

Captain Commanding Regiment.

On the twenty-ninth of October, Brig. Gen. T. Seymour (captured May sixth, in battle of the Wilderness and exchanged) assumed command of our Division (the Third Division, Sixth Corps), which had been in command of Col. Keifer since Gen. Ricketts was wounded. Col. Keifer now returned to the command of the Second Brigade.

On the eighth of November, the Regiment held an election for President. It polled two hundred and forty-eight votes. Republican candidates, A. Lincoln, President, Andrew Johnson, Vice President, received one hundred and sixty-one votes. Democratic candidates, Gen. George B. McClellan, President, and George H. Pendleton, Vice President, received eighty-seven votes.

The Regiment continued to occupy the camp until November ninth, when it moved via Middletown and Newtown to Kernstown, Virginia, ten miles distant. The Regiment with its Brigade occupied a position on the extreme right of the infantry. It built winter quarters and threw up forts and earthworks. On

the twelfth of November the enemy made a faint attack. Skirmishing and artillery firing ensued, the Regiment being under the fire of the enemy's artillery. On the night of the twelfth the enemy hastily retired to near Harrisonburg. The campaign in the Shenandoah Valley was now practically ended, and the Sixth Corps was soon after sent to Petersburg.

During the Valley campaign from August tenth to November sixteenth, the Army of the Shenandoah, under orders from Gen. Sheridan, "destroyed from the enemy" seventy-one flour mills, twelve hundred barns, four hundred and thirty-five thousand eight hundred and two bushels of wheat, twenty thousand bushels of oats, seventy-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-six bushels of corn, eight hundred and seventy-four barrels of flour, twenty thousand three hundred and ninety-seven tons of hay, ten thousand nine hundred and eighteen beef cattle, twelve thousand sheep, fifteen thousand swine, twelve thousand pounds of bacon and ham, nine hundred and forty-seven miles of rail fence, two thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes, three thousand seven hundred and seventy-two horses, and five hundred and forty-five mules. These figures are taken from Gen. Sheridan's reports of the valley campaign. He also says that this destruction was for the purpose of rendering the valley "untenable for the raiding parties of the Rebel army."



CHAPTER IX.

Return to Petersburg—Rejoin Potomac Army—Siege of Petersburg—Battles of March 25th, 1865, and April 2nd, 1865—Fall of Richmond and Petersburg—Pursuit of Lee's Army—Detached to Guard Prisoners to City Point—Return to the Army at Burksville—Surrender of Lee's Army.

On the third of December, 1864, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps, under orders to return to Petersburg, marched via Winchester to Stevenson's Depot, where it took the cars and went by rail via Harper's Ferry to Washington City, where it arrived on the morning of the fourth. The Corps embarked on transports, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment taking the vessel named "Gen. Sedgwick," and at twelve o'clock M. of December fourth, sailed via Potomac and James rivers to City Point, where it arrived at twelve o'clock M. of December fifth. On the seventh, the Regiment with the Sixth Corps proceeded by rail from City Point to the front line of battle before Petersburg, where it relieved troops of the Fifth Corps, and went into camp in the rear of the earthworks a short distance to the left of the Weldon railroad. A volume could be written on the doings of the Regiment in front of Petersburg, they were so full of incidents. On the ninth of December, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with other troops went on an expedition to Hutcher's Run, where they arrived near midnight and bivouacked till morning. On the tenth the troops were formed in line of battle in support of a cavalry engagement, being under the sound of musketry and cannonading all day. On the tenth of December, the Regiment returned to its camp, and went into winter quarters, where it remained nearly two months. Mails were now received regularly. The receipt of mail was always a festive occasion.

The camp was enlivened with the music of bands, of which there were a large number in the Army of the Potomac. Some

were splendid performers. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment had its own band. They became very proficient. In the camp, on the march, and even on the battle field, these bands did good service.

During the winter, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment performed heavy garrison and picket duty. It was protected by a strong line of works, the enemy being in its front, also protected by a strong line of fortifications. The whole National line was nearly forty miles in length and extended from Hatcher's Run across the James to the region of the Chickahominy. It was protected by skillfully constructed lines of redans, redoubts, infantry parapets and forts, with outer defences of abatis stakes and chevaux-de-frise. These works were formidable and continuous along the whole line. The enemy's line confronted the whole length of the National line, and extended from the Appomattox on the right, around the eastern side of Petersburg, and on to and across the James to the northeastern side of Richmond. It was fortified by equally formidable works, and defied the assaults of the National Army during a siege of nearly ten months.

While occupying this position, the picket line in front of the Regiment was attacked on the night of December thirtieth and driven back on the main line. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with other troops was hastily formed in line in rear of the works and remained under arms till morning, and was under the fire of the enemy. After brisk skirmishing the enemy was repulsed.

EVENTS OF 1865.

On the ninth of February, 1865, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Division again moved to the left and relieved troops of the Fifth Corps, near Squirrel Level Road, where it went into camp in the rear of strong earthworks. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment occupied a position in the rear of Fort Welch. At this place the Regiment

again built winter quarters and performed heavy garrison and picket duty. From this time forward, one tenth of all the troops were kept in the forts and trenches day and night. The camp and quarters were in easy musket range of the enemy's outer line of works and in full view of his camp. Beyond the enemy's works his trains were visible on the South Side Railroad. In front of Fort Welch, the picket lines of the hostile armies were within one hundred yards of each other, each being protected by works. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was detailed to go out on picket about once every week in front of Fort Welch. During day time picket firing seldom occurred before March twenty-fifth, but after nightfall skirmishing often occurred. During daylight picket firing would often cease for hours. At such times, the soldiers in both pits would end the war, despite the commands of officers, the Rebels would rise up as one in their works extend their arms and move out half way, our boys would do the same, and for twenty minutes or more a social time of peace would prevail; an exchange of papers, tobacco, knives, and opinions would take place; then, as if by instinct, all would return to their posts, when perhaps firing would be at once resumed. The pickets of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment often mingled with the enemy's pickets in procuring fuel between the hostile lines.

Recruits for the army arrived daily, among them a large number of bounty jumpers. Desertions from this class were frequent. Many of these deserters were apprehended, tried and shot to death by musketry. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth with its Brigade was called out to witness one of these sad executions. The doomed man was a member of the Sixty-Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. The incidents connected with these executions were indeed deeply affecting. The detail of the party to do the firing, the escort, the slow tread of the dead march, the victim seated on his coffin, the last duties, the fatal word fire, all these formulas were oppressively solemn.

BATTLE OF PETERSBURG, MARCH 25TH, 1865.

On the twenty-fifth of March, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with other troops formed in line, and under a severe musketry and artillery fire, advanced to the Union picket line, preparatory to making a charge. Then at a given signal, at three o'clock P. M., in the face of murderous volleys of musketry, charged on the enemy's strongly entrenched picket line and drove them from their works, capturing the works and over two hundred prisoners. A concentrated heavy artillery fire was now opened by the enemy on the captured works, but notwithstanding they were thereafter held by our troops. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was the first to enter and carry the works. Col. Smith led the Regiment with great gallantry in this action. In this charge the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment lost one man killed and four wounded, one of whom died of wounds.

SKIRMISH AT PETERSBURG, MARCH TWENTY-SIXTH.

On the twenty-sixth of March, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment still occupied the captured works, and was engaged all day in a severe skirmish with the enemy. On the night of the twenty-fifth, those constant blazing streams of fire from the enemy's skirmish line will ever remain visible in the memory. At dark the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was relieved and returned to camp.

The Union hosts were steadily closing in on the defenders of the "lost cause." Sheridan and Warren, in the early morning of April first, began dispositions for the battle of Five Forks. Humphrey's Corps (Second) at the left of Hatcher's Run, and Wright's (Sixth Corps), Park's (Ninth Corps), and Ord's (Army of the James), were waiting their last order to leap into the works of the Rebels. The desperate attempt of the Rebels to capture Fort Steadman, and break through the Union lines had failed, and they had retired sullenly and disheartened.

The close of April first announced the complete triumph of Sheridan and Warren at Five Forks. The shouts of victory had scarcely died away, when by Grant's order, the Union guns in position before Petersburg were opened on the Confederate lines from right to left, from the Appomattox to Hatcher's Run.

BATTLE OF PETERSBURG, APRIL SECOND.

An engagement of two armies being the highest exertion of human might, constitutes one of the most sublime and fearfully magnificent spectacles, that can be presented to the eye of the beholder. No pencil can paint, no pen can describe, the awful picture of this battle in all its terrible grandeur.

At three o'clock on the morning of the second of April, 1865, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment took its position in the front line of battle to participate in the charge made by the Sixth Corps on the enemy's strongly entrenched main line of works. A terrific bombardment had been opened at two o'clock by all the artillery in position on the National line of works, from the Appomattox to Hatcher's Run, which was replied to by all the enemy's artillery. This cannonade continued until four o'clock in the morning, when the assault was commenced on the works. The terrific booming of nearly four hundred pieces of artillery, which shook the surrounding country with their fearful detonations, the screams of shot and shell, the awful roll of musketry, the wild yell of the combatants, all combined on that morning to make up one of war's most horrid dramas. The lines were formed for the assault in the rear of entrenched picket line taken from the enemy on the 25th of March. During the formation of the lines the troops were exposed to a severe fire from the enemy, several being killed and wounded. At four o'clock A. M., the lines moved swiftly forward. From thousands of Rebel muskets there came a sheet of smoky flame, a crash, a rush of leaden death, a storm of shot and shell like the fall of rain drops. Passing over a double line of abattis, a deep ditch and strong earthworks, a hand to hand struggle ensued in the

enemy's works, in which many brave men fell. By daylight the entire line in front of the Sixth Corps was taken with all its artillery in position and thousands of prisoners. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps then turned to the left and pressed vigorously along the rear of the enemy's works as far as Hatcher's Run, taking the entire line of works, a large number of prisoners and twelve pieces of artillery. From Hatcher's Run the troops hastened back to the place where the attack was first made, and then moved to the right, up the Boydton road towards Petersburg, and were formed fronting Petersburg on the left, and in support of the Ninth Corps.

And so ended the battle of Petersburg, the last in which the Regiment participated. In connection with this battle it should be mentioned that the Surgeons of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment, also Chaplain J. K. Andrews, and Hospital Steward Wm. Foster, deserve the highest commendation for their great skill and energy in taking care and kindly ministering to the many sick and wounded during the service of the Regiment. In the time of battle they made the greatest exertion in the line of their duty, in removing the wounded from the field, and in caring for them in the best manner that could be done. The efficient and noble service of these medical officers should not be forgotten. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment performed an important part in this assault, and was highly complimented for its gallantry. Captains J. W. Moffat and C. E. Patterson especially distinguished themselves, and received therefor brevet appointments of Major of U. S. Volunteers. In the absence of senior officers, Capt. Patterson took command of the Regiment on going into action. As the Regiment advanced and passed over the skirmish line, Capt. Moffat then in charge of the skirmish line, relieved Capt. Patterson; being slightly his senior in rank, and took command of the Regiment during the remainder of the action. Sergeant Milton Blickensderfer, of Company E, captured a battle flag. In this assault the Regiment lost one enlisted man killed, and one officer and eight enlisted men wounded.

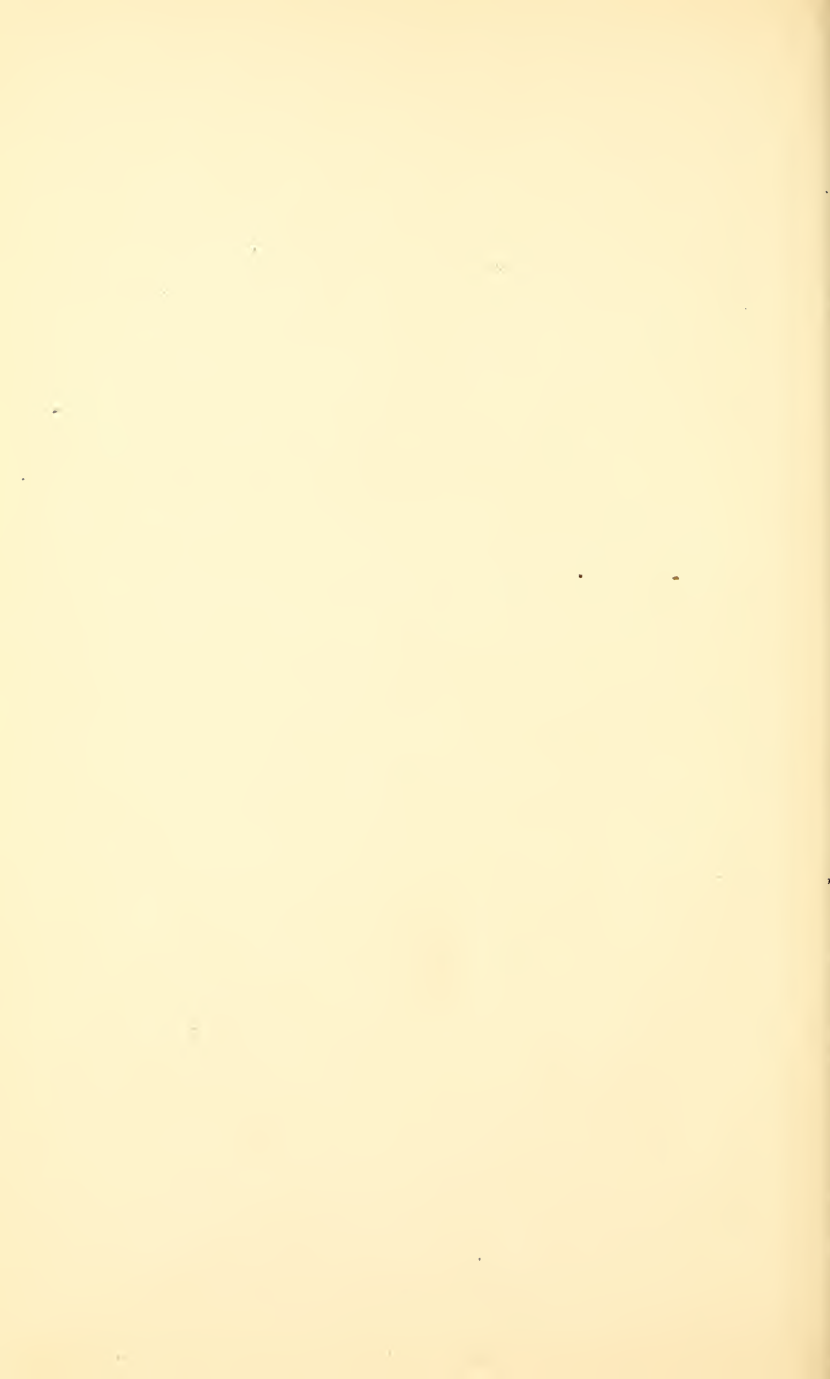
This engagement led to the evacuation by the enemy of Petersburg and Richmond, which took place on the night of April second. On the morning of April third the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with the army commenced the pursuit of the enemy by the Appomattox River road, in the direction of Burksville Junction. The pursuit was continued on the fourth and fifth of April, and just after dark on the fifth the Regiment with its corps went into position facing Amelia C. H., at Jettersville, and threw up slight earthworks. After evacuating Richmond and Petersburg, Lee's army had concentrated at Amelia C. H., where it was now waiting to receive supplies. The National army was now squarely across Lee's pathway of retreat, and in possession of Richmond and Danville Railroad, Lee's only important avenue of supplies from Danville and Lynchburg. Early on the morning of the sixth of April the Regiment with the Sixth Corps advanced in line of battle toward Amelia C. H. After the troops had advanced about three miles information was received that Lee's army during the night had left Amelia C. H., and had passed by the left flank of the Union army. The troops were now marched back by the way of Jettersville. At this place the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was detached at ten o'clock, A. M., of the sixth to guard prisoners.

BATTLE OF SAILOR'S CREEK.

As before stated, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was detached at Barksville to guard prisoners. It did not participate in this battle as an organization, but some members of the Regiment, on detached duty did take part in this battle, among whom were members of the Brigade Sharpshooters. Therefore a description of this sharp little engagement is now given. Gen. Sheridan's cavalry were moving on a road parallel and one mile to the left of Lee's retreating column, with the most strenuous endeavors to head off the Confederates. Near Deatonsville Sheridan charged on the flank of the enemy's column, piercing it and capturing four hundred wagons, sixteen guns,



REV. JONATHAN S. M^CCREADY
CAPT. CO. H 126TH REGT. D. V. I.



and many prisoners. By this blow Ewell's corps, which was following the train, was cut off from Lee's main body. Sheridan resolved to hold Ewell until Wright's Corps should come up. Seymour's Division, which was leading the Sixth Corps, with Gen. Keifer's Brigade in advance, now came up, and vigorously pressed the enemy one mile to and across Sailor's creek. The enemy being cut off by Sheridan's cavalry, was forced to give battle and for this purpose formed his line behind Sailor's creek. Artillery was brought within range of the enemy and opened a vigorous fire upon him. Seymour and Wheaton's Divisions of the Sixth Corps were soon upon the ground and formed for the attack. A concentrated artillery fire was opened on the enemy's center, under cover of which, the troops advanced through and across the swamp, and charged up the steep hills on which the enemy was posted. A severe conflict ensued as the lines of the opposing forces came together. A number of men were bayoneted on both sides. Ewell's gallant veterans stoutly resisted until they were enveloped by cavalry and infantry, when they threw down their arms and surrendered. Among the six thousand men made prisoners were Gens. Ewell, Kershaw, Custis Lee and Pickett.

Gen. Keifer in his official report of this battle states that "Major Wm. G. Williams, One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Ohio, commanding the Sixty-Seventh Pennsylvania, was particularly gallant." He also speaks of the "most commendable conduct of Richard Netz, of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth O. V. I., mounted orderly, who carried the Brigade flag."

The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment and a Wisconsin regiment in charge of two thousand prisoners, now commenced a march destined for City Point. It continued the march on the seventh and eighth, and bivouacked at night at Wilson's Station on the South Side railroad. On the tenth and eleventh the march was continued as far as Petersburg, where the Regiment bivouacked over night. On the twelfth the Regi-

ment continued the march to City Point, where the prisoners were delivered to the authorities at that place. During the march on the tenth, the Regiment was officially informed of the surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee's Army. This information created the wildest enthusiasm. Prolonged cheers rent the air, and the most exciting demonstrations of joy were manifested for the victory which now crowned their arms, after three years of perilous and arduous service, and for the bright and cheering prospects of a speedy return of peace. On the fourteenth of April the Regiment took the cars at City Point and went by the South Side Railroad to Burksville Junction, where it rejoined the Corps, then encamped near that place.

In the meantime, while the Regiment was detached from its Corps, the surrender of the Rebel Army of Northern Virginia, under Gen. Lee, had taken place at Farmville, Virginia, April ninth.

SURRENDER OF LEE.

GRANT TO LEE.

APRIL 7, 1865.

TO GENERAL R. E. LEE,

Commanding Confederate States Army :

GENERAL—The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

U. S. GRANT,

Commanding Armies United States.

LEE TO GRANT.

APRIL 7, 1865.

GENERAL—I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of

further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and, therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer, on condition of its surrender.

[Signed.]

R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant.

GRANT TO LEE.

APRIL 8, 1865.

GENERAL R. E. LEE,

Commanding Confederate States Army :

GENERAL—Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, has been received. In reply, I will say that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition I insist upon, viz: that the men surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you may name, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,

Lieut. Gen. Commanding United States Armies.

LEE TO GRANT.

APRIL 8, 1865.

GENERAL—I received, at a late hour, your note of to-day, in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposition may affect the

Confederate States Army forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at ten A. M. to-morrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. E. LEE.

To Lieutenant General Grant.

GRANT TO LEE.

APRIL 9, 1865.

TO GENERAL R. E. LEE,

Commanding Confederate State Army:

GENERAL—Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for ten A. M. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

LEE TO GRANT.

APRIL 9, 1865.

GENERAL—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you, and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday, with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding U. S. Armies.

GRANT TO LEE.

APRIL 9, 1865.

GENERAL LEE,

Commanding Confederate States Armies :

Your note of this date is but this moment (11:50 A. M.,) received, in consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road. I am, at this writing, about four miles west of Walters' Church, and will push forward to the front, for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road, where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

GRANT TO LEE.

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, April 9.

GENERAL R. E. LEE,

Commanding Confederate States Army:

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the eighth instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to-wit: Roll of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate, the officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to re-

turn to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities, so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

LEE TO GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, }
April 9, 1865. }

LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT,

Commanding United States Forces :

GENERAL—I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the eighth inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

The scene at the surrender was imposing and sublime. The various Corps of the Army unfurled their flags, and the bands were ordered to play. The joy and exultation of the great army that a long and bloody war had ended, was unbounded. The pitied remnants of that once bold and defiant army were sad to behold. The Rebel Army, as a power, was no more. The men were paroled and furnished with rations and transportation to their homes. As they passed our camps, to look upon them, only excited charity and pity; there were mutual congratulations that the war had ended. At this, the height of our rejoicings, in the rain and mud, waiting for orders along the wires which followed the army in all its movements, came the thrilling and astounding intelligence that President Lincoln had been assassinated. The receipt of this sad news caused a cloud of gloom to pervade the entire army.

At Burksville Junction, the Regiment with the army observed the nineteenth day of April as a day of lamentation for the assassination of President Lincoln. Services were held by the Chaplains of the army. Appropriate addresses were delivered, and flags were draped in mourning and carried at half mast.



CHAPTER X.

Forced March to Danville, Va.—Johnston Surrenders—The War Over—Return by Rail to Richmond—March to Washington, D. C.—Mustered out—By Rail to Columbus, Ohio—Receive Final Discharge.

On the twenty-third of April the Sixth Corps was detached from the Potomac Army, with orders to push through as rapidly as possible and join Sherman's Army to assist in the capture of Johnston's Army. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps continued the march on the twenty-third and twenty-fourth, and bivouacked for the night at Clark's Ford of the Staunton river. On the twenty-fifth the march was continued via Mt. Loyd, across the Banister river to Halifax C. H., where the troops bivouacked for the night. On the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh the march was continued to Danville, Virginia, crossing the Dan river, where the troops went into camp two miles south of Danville. At Danville the march terminated, Gen. Johnston's Army having surrendered to Gen. Sherman on the twenty-sixth at Greensboro, North Carolina. The joy of the troops was unbounded at this intelligence. The war was now ended, and visions of home and friends seemed near at hand. The Regiment remained at Danville till the sixteenth of May, when it took the cars and went by the Richmond & Danville railroad to Richmond, Virginia, arriving there on the seventeenth. It went into camp near Manchester, and remained one week. On the twenty-fourth of May the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps was reviewed in Richmond, Virginia, and at once began a march for Washington, D. C. Crossing the Chickahominy river the march was continued twenty-eight miles to Hanover C. H., where the Regiment bivouacked for the night. On the twenty-fifth the march was continued twenty miles, crossing the Pamunky river and reaching

Chesterfield Station, where the Regiment bivouacked for the night. On the twenty-sixth the march was continued for twelve miles, to near Guinea Station. It rained all night; got wet through. The men cut boughs on which to spread their blankets and lie down, lulled to sleep by the pattering rain. The Regiment remained here two days. On the twenty-ninth the march was continued eighteen miles to Fredericksburg, where the Regiment bivouacked for the night. On the thirtieth of May the march was continued eighteen miles to Stafford C. H., where the Regiment bivouacked at night. On the thirty-first continued the march for eighteen miles to Dumfries, and bivouacked for the night. On the first of June continued the march fifteen miles, via Occoquon and across Occoquon creek to Fairfax C. H., and bivouacked for the night. On the second of June continued the march fourteen miles, to Bailey's Cross Roads, on the south side of the Potomac river, five miles from Washington D. C., where the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with the Sixth Army Corps went into camp. This ended a long and arduous march of seven days, a distance of over one hundred miles, and was the last march performed by the Regiment.

On the second of June the General-in-chief issued the following farewell address:

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES:—By your patriotic devotion to your country, in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and of the proclamation forever abolishing slavery—the cause and pretext of the rebellion—and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results, dim the luster of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defense of liberty and right in all times to come. In obedience to your

country's will, you left your homes and families and volunteered in her defense. Victory has crowned your valor, and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts; and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors of a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens. To achieve these glorious triumphs, and secure to yourselves, your fellow-countrymen and posterity, the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen and sealed the priceless legacy with their blood. The graves of these, a grateful Nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

On the eighth of June the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment with its Corps crossed the Potomac river at Long Bridge, and marched in grand review through the principal streets of Washington City.

The Corps was reviewed by President Johnson, Gen. Grant, Gen. Meade, Gen. Wright and many other distinguished officers, after which the Corps returned to camp at Bailey's Cross Roads. On the twenty-fifth of June, 1865, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment was mustered out of the United States service at Bailey's Cross Roads by Major Robinson, of the One Hundred and Sixth New York Infantry Volunteers. Its total strength at muster out was five hundred and ninety-seven officers and men.

As the Second Brigade was soon to be disbanded, Gen. Keifer issued the following

FAREWELL ORDER.

Headquarters 2d Brig. 3d Div. 6th Corps, Army of Potomac, }
Camp near Washington, D. C., }
June 15, A. D., 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 28.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS: This command will soon be broken up in its organization. It is sincerely hoped that each man may

soon be permitted to return to his home, family and friends, to enjoy their blessings and that of a peaceful, free and happy people.

The great length of time I have had the honor to command you, has led to no ordinary attachment. The many hardships, trials and dangers we have shared together, and the distinguished services you have performed in camp, on the march, and upon the field of battle, have long since endeared you to me. I shall ever be proud to have been your commander, and will cherish a lasting recollection of both officers and men. Your efficient services and gallant conduct in behalf of *human rights* and *human freedom* will not be overlooked and forgotten by a grateful country.

I cannot repress the deepest feelings of sadness upon parting with you.

I mourn with you, and share in your sorrow, for the many brave comrades who have fallen in battle and have been stricken down with disease. Let us revere their memories and emulate their noble character and goodness. A proud and great nation will not neglect their afflicted families. The many disabled officers and soldiers will also be cared for by a grateful people and an affluent country.

You have a proud name as soldiers ; and I trust that, at your homes, you will so conduct yourselves that you will be honored and respected as good citizens.

I shall part with you, entertaining the sincerest feelings of affection and kindness for all, hoping that it may be my good fortune to meet and greet you in future as honored citizens and friends.

J. WARREN KEIFER.

On the twenty-sixth of June the Regiment marched to Washington City, where it was formed in column in front of Gen. Rickett's residence, and received a farewell address.

The writer corresponded with the General, requesting a copy of this address, and received the following letter in reply :

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 1882.

J. H. GILSON, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I regret that as my brief extemporaneous addresses to the gallant regiments, it is my pride to recall as attached to *our* Division, were delivered on the spur of the occasion, none were worthy of record, and hence the impossibility to send you aught but my lively recollections of the excellent discipline and conspicuous gallantry of *all* the Ohio troops I had the honor to command. With the hope of being as warmly remembered by them, I am

Cordially yours,

JAMES B. RICKETTS,
Major General, U. S. A.

The Regiment then took the cars and went via. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Columbus, Ohio, arriving on the twenty-ninth of June. It remained three days at Columbus, where it was quartered in Todd Barracks. On the thirtieth of June a reception dinner was given the Regiment in the grove near Columbus, where addresses of welcome and congratulation were delivered by Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase and Hon. Samuel Galloway. On the first of July it received pay and final discharge from the United States service and was disbanded, the men returning to their respective homes. The Regiment served in the army two years and ten months. It marched about eighteen hundred miles, traveled by railroad sixteen hundred miles, and by water about eighteen hundred miles. It participated in twenty-six battles and skirmishes. The following is a list of the

ENGAGEMENTS :

Martinsburg,	-	-	-	-	June 14, 1863.
Wapping Heights,	-	-	-	-	July 23, 1863.
Culpepper C. H.,	-	-	-	-	October 11, 1863.
Bristow Station,	-	-	-	-	October 14, 1863.
Bealton, “	-	-	-	-	October 24, 1863.
Kelly's Ford,	-	-	-	-	November 7, 1863.
Locust Grove,	-	-	-	-	November 27, 1863.

Mine Run,	-	-	-	-	-	Nov. 28 to 30, 1863.
Wilderness,	-	-	-	-	-	May 5 to 7, 1864.
Alsop's Farm,	-	-	-	-	-	May 8, 1864.
Spottsylvania,	-	-	-	-	-	May 9 to 21, 1864.
North Ann,	-	-	-	-	-	May 23, 1864.
Tolopotamy Creek,	-	-	-	-	-	May 30 and 31, 1864.
Cold Harbor,	-	-	-	-	-	June 1 to 12, 1864.
Bermuda Hundred,	-	-	-	-	-	June 18, 1864.
Weldon Railroad,	-	-	-	-	-	June 22 and 23, 1864.
Monocacy,	-	-	-	-	-	July 9, 1864.
Snicker's Ferry,	-	-	-	-	-	July 18, 1864.
Charlestown,	-	-	-	-	-	August 21, 1864.
Smithfield,	-	-	-	-	-	August 29, 1864.
Opequan,	-	-	-	-	-	September 19, 1864.
Flint Hill,	-	-	-	-	-	September 21, 1864.
Fisher's Hill,	-	-	-	-	-	September 22, 1864.
Cedar Creek,	-	-	-	-	-	October 19, 1864.
Petersburg,	-	-	-	-	-	March 25, 1865.
Petersburg,	-	-	-	-	-	April 2, 1865.

During its term of service, the men of the Regiment suffered over six hundred gun shots from the enemy, that inflicted either wounds or death. During the advance on Richmond and Petersburg, from May fourth till July sixth, the men wore their accoutrements almost constantly, and were scarcely ever out of the range of hostile cannon and musketry. The Regiment lost during its term of service, nine officers and one hundred and eleven enlisted men killed in battle or died of wounds. Fourteen officers and three hundred and seventy-nine enlisted men were wounded. Fourteen were "missing in action," and as they were never heard from are supposed to be dead. The total casualties in killed, wounded and missing were five hundred and twenty-three. The exact number taken prisoners by the enemy is not known. It is probably upwards of two hundred. It lost by death from disease, two officers and one hundred and twenty

enlisted men. The per cent. of losses was perhaps equal to that of any Regiment that served in the war of the Rebellion. The Regiment was engaged in the severest battles that were fought during the war.

The Union loss in the three days battle of the Wilderness was five thousand, five hundred and ninety-seven killed, twenty-one thousand, four hundred and sixty-three wounded, and ten thousand, six hundred and seventy-seven missing: total, thirty-seven thousand, seven hundred and thirty-seven; which was the greatest loss in any battle of the war, and which was fourteen thousand, five hundred and fifty-one more than the loss in the battle of Gettysburg. The loss in the latter battle was two thousand, eight hundred and thirty-four killed, thirteen thousand, seven hundred and nine wounded, and six thousand, six hundred and forty-three missing. The Union loss in the three days' battle of the Wilderness was five hundred and thirty-eight more than the loss in Sherman's whole campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, from May fifth to September eighth, 1864. The Union loss in the battle of Spottsylvania was four thousand, one hundred and seventy-seven killed, nineteen thousand, six hundred and eighty-seven wounded, and two thousand, five hundred and seventy-seven missing, which was three thousand, two hundred and fifty-five more than the loss at Gettysburg.

In the battle of the Wilderness, on the sixth of May, the Regiment was literally "cut to pieces." Its loss was two hundred and twenty-nine killed, wounded and missing, out of twenty-three officers and five hundred and fifty-five enlisted men. Perhaps no Regiment ever sustained a greater loss in one day's fight. In the battle of Spottsylvania the fire was so terrific, that trees were cut down by bullets. A portion of the trunk of a large oak tree that was cut in two by bullets, is now on exhibition at the War Department in the National Capitol. This section of the tree is twenty-one inches in diameter at the place where it was cut in two.

As an organization, the dear old One Hundred and Twenty-

Sixth Regiment, with its endeared associations and memories, has long since been broken up. That splendid organization, as it proudly stood on parade at Camp Mingo, seems almost visible in the imagery of the memory. The ringing voices of the men as they responded "here," "here," "here," to the call of the roll seems almost audible to the imagination. Those years of peril and hardship and suffering, those battles, and marches, and sieges will never be forgotten. Many, after having passed through the bloody baptism of fire, returned to their homes, full grown and gigantic in noble deeds, which shall be an honor to their children and their children's children.

But alas, many did not return. The precious boon of peace was purchased at a dear cost. Two hundred and forty-two, (also fourteen missing and supposed to be dead) members of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment yielded up their lives in defense of their country, in order that others might live to enjoy the blessings of freedom and liberty. Those martyred dead without complaint endured toil and suffering, the hottest sun and winter's cold, the toilsome march and the choking dust. They fought bravely on many a bloody field, and carried the "dear old flag" amid the smoke and storm of battle. They even dared and fell and died in the mighty conflict, the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry dying upon their ears forever. On the stretchers borne to the rear, in the fever ward and the hospital, in the rebel prison pen and the foul stockade they have suffered and sickened and languished and died, and were borne hence to their final resting place. Many lie in "unknown" graves. What emotions of sadness the statement awakens, that perhaps four-fifths of those members of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment who fell in battle lie in unknown graves. Friends and relatives at home, with tears and the deepest solicitude waited and waited and waited, and are still waiting for tidings from loved ones who were "missing" on the field of carnage, and whose fate is forever unknown.

Through the munificence of the Government the dead from all

the battle fields were removed to the different National Cemeteries, and it is hoped that the honored dead of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment, although marked "unknown," are all interred in those hallowed enclosures used as "God's Acres," for the slain heroes of the war. Let the memory of the patriotic dead, who died in order that their Government might live, be embalmed and cherished and ever held sacred. Let the nation never forget the debt of gratitude it owes to those who have sacrificed their lives in defense of its unity and power. On each returning Decoration Day, from every city, town and hamlet, let processions, laden with flowers, move slowly among those silent graves, tearfully and reverently strewing them over with garlands of flowers and evergreens, and decorating them with flags, thus honoring and cherishing the memory of those gallant dead, who will repose there until the earth and the sea shall give up their dead.

" On fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with silent round
The bivouac of the dead."

And now, after a laborious research for the necessary facts to compile a history, necessarily incomplete, of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment, the writer has completed his task. In imagination the old battles have been fought over again. Those long tiresome marches have been performed again. How intensely have the horrors of the battle field and the carnage there presented, been called up again to view. We have again wept over fallen comrades, and stood over the graves of those who were the victims of disease and exposure, with emotions that we could not repress. We have stood as it were, by the side of dead and wounded comrades, and felt, oh! how intensely, the great sacrifice of humanity for the restoration of the Union. We have also called up some very pleasant and interesting memories. The soldier's life had its charms as well as its sorrows and hardships. Perhaps these events, so long buried in the past, should not have been resurrected again at this late date, but the

writer has been so impressed with the fact that it was a brilliant and noble record, that he could not refrain from the prosecution of his undertaking until it was completed, and again tenders his thanks to those mentioned in the introductory, who assisted him, and gratefully remembers the encouragement received from many others.

As a Nation, may we never learn war any more. May future generations never again be called on to enact its bloody drama. The curse of human slavery—the cause and pretext of the war—has forever been abolished, and the Nation has been purified by the fiery ordeal. Thank God, every star in the “dear old flag” is still there. Let us cherish this beautiful symbol of our National unity, baptised in the blood of heroes for its protection and perpetuity while the Government lasts, and the living millions are shadowed with its folds of stripes and stars.



ROSTER OF 126th OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel,...Benjamin F. Smith.....	{ Acting Brigadier General. Was a Captain in Regular Army. Also Colonel of the 1st O. V. I. Commissioned Brevet Brig. Gen. March 26, 1865, for gallant conduct in action.
Lt. Col.,...Wm. H. Harlan.....	{ Discharged for disability Feb. 16, 1864.
“ Aaron W. Ebright.....	{ Killed Sept. 19, 1864, in battle of Opequan.
“ Thomas W. McKinnie.....	{ Wounded May 6th, 1864. Promoted from Capt. Company H, Jan. 1st, 1865.
Major,...Aaron W. Ebright.....	{ Promoted Lieut. Colonel. Wounded May 12, 1864, in battle of Spottsylvania.
“ Geo. W. Voorhes.....	{ Promoted from Capt. Company A, Sept. 14, 1864. Discharged Sept. 22, 1864.
“ Wm. G. Williams.....	{ Promoted from Capt. Company K, Dec. 31, 1864.
Surgeon,...Wm. Estep.....	{ Resigned Feb. 14, 1864.
“ J. Sykes Ely.....	{ Resigned June 7, 1864.
“ Ithamer B. Weed.....	{ Resigned Nov. 14, 1864.
“ Alva Richards.....	{ Mustered out with Regiment.
Asst. S'gn, J. Sykes Ely.....	{ Promoted Surgeon.
“ Ithamer Weed.....	{ Promoted Surgeon.
“ Alva Richards.....	{ Promoted Surgeon.
“ Joshua Worley.....	{ Mustered out with Regiment.
Chaplain, Rev. J. K. Andrews.....	{ Resigned Oct. 2, 1864.

Qr. Mr., Alex. Patterson.....	{ Resigned March 24, 1863.
“ Jacob Lamb.....	{ Transferred from Company I, April 1st, 1863.
Adjutant, Lewis W. Sutherland.....	{ Promoted from Private Company C, Oct. 1, 1862. Captured in battle Locust Grove, Nov. 27, 1863. Discharged June 16, 1865.
Act. Adjt., Thos. J. Hyatt.....	{ 1st Lieut. Company F. Wounded May 6, 1864. Killed in battle Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864.
“ Jas. W. Moffat.....	{ 1st Lieut. Company E. Promoted Captain Jan. 1st, 1865.
“ Geo. T. Guiney.....	{ 1st Lieut. Company D. Wounded Sept. 22, 1864, at Opequan.

NON COMMISSIONED STAFF.

S'g't. Maj., John A. Shaffer.....	{ Transferred from Company B. Discharged April 29, 1864 for disability.
“ James W. Moffat.....	{ Transferred from Company G Feb. 14, 1863. Promoted 1st Lieut. Company E, July 13, 1864.
“ Geo. T. Guiney.....	{ Transferred from Company F, and promoted Serg't. Major Feb. 13, 1864. Promoted 1st Lieut. Dec. 31, 1864.
“ Henry S. Moses.....	{ Transferred from Company F, and promoted Serg't Major Dec. 22, 1864.
Q. M. S'gt. C. E. Patterson.....	{ Transferred from Company D. Promoted 1st. Lieut. Company A, July 13, 1864.
“ Robt. T. Stephenson.....	{ Transferred from Company A, July 13, 1864.
Com. S'gt, Rufus Ricksecker.....	{ Transferred from Company G, Jan. 2, 1863. Promoted 1st Lieut. July 13, 1864. Killed Sept. 19, 1864, in battle of Opequan.
“ Charles C. Crawford.....	{ Transferred from Company I, July 13, 1864. Promoted 1st Lieut. Company H, Nov. 23, 1864.
“ Wm. P. Shocknesse.....	{ Transferred from Company F, Nov. 20, 1864.
Hos. Stw'd, Wm. Foster.....	{ Transferred from Company A. Wounded in the head by piece of shell in the Ordnance boat explosion at City Point, Aug. 9, 1864.

ROSTER OF 126TH REGIMENT—Continued. Companies A and B.

COMPANY A.

Capt.,.....	Geo. W. Voorhes.....	{ Promoted Major Sept. 4, 1864. Discharged Sept. 22, 1864.
"	Albert J. Harrison.....	{ Promoted to Captain July 12, 1864. Assigned to Company A, vice Vorhes promoted to Major.
"	C. E. Patterson.....	{ Commissioned Brevet Major of Volunteers, April 2, 1865, for gallantry in action. In command of Company at muster out.
1st Lieut.,	Henry Hixon.....	{ Killed in battle of Cold Harbor, June 6, 1864.
"	C. E. Patterson.....	{ Promoted from Q. M. Serg't, July 13, 1864. Wounded Sept. 19, 1864, at Open- quan. Promoted to Capt. Jan. 1st, 1865.
2d Lieut.,	Henry King.....	{ Discharged for disability, March 28, 1863.
"	Wm. H. McCoy.....	{ Discharged for disability, March 14, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Capt.,.....	Wm. B. Kirk.....	{ Discharged June 25, 1863, for disability.
"	Geo. W. Hoge.....	{ Wounded July 9, 1864, at Monocacy. Discharged Nov. 18, 1864, to accept command as Col. of 183rd O. V. I. Commissioned Brevet Brig. Gen. of Vols.
1st Lieut.,	Geo. W. Hoge.....	{ Promoted Captain.
"	Robert Hilles.....	{ Died May 13, 1864, of wounds received in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Joseph C. Watson.....	{ Transferred from Company I, July 12, 1864. Discharged May 15, 1865.
2d Lieut.,	Robert Hilles.....	{ Promoted 1st Lieut. June —, 1863.
"	Abraham Kelly.....	{ Promoted from 1st. Serg't, June —, 1863. Captured in battle of Wilderness.
"	Samuel C. Swank.....	{ Transferred from Serg't Company G, Nov. 20, 1864. In command at mus- ter out.

COMPANY C.

Capt.,.....Richard M. Lyons.....{ Killed in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
 1st Lieut., John E. McPeck.....{ Discharged Dec. 8, 1864, on account of wounds received in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
 2d Lieut., John H. Hammond.....{ Resigned Nov. 28, 1862.
 “ Ambrose U. Moore.....{ Promoted from Serg't, Nov. 28, 1862. Discharged for disability July 20, 1864, on account of wounds received in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
 “ Hiram J. Stonebrook.....{ Transferred from Serg't Company G, Nov. 28, 1864. In command at muster out.

COMPANY D.

Capt.,.....Samuel Paisley... { Discharged March 1st, 1863.
 “ Robert Martin.....{ Resigned Nov. 1st, 1863.
 “ Henry C. Yontz.....{ Transferred from Company I, Dec. 20, 1864. Mustered out May 15, 1865.
 1st Lieut., Robert Martin.....{ Promoted Captain.
 “ Samuel C. Kerr.....{ Captured in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Mustered out May 15, 1865.
 “ George T. Guiney.....{ Promoted from Serg't Major, Dec. 21, 1864. Transferred to Company K, March 17, 1865. Acting Adj't since Jan. 3, 1865.
 “ Joseph McKee.....{ In command at muster out. Wounded and captured in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
 2d Lieut., Samuel C. Kerr.....{ Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
 “ David R. S. Wells.....{ Promoted from Serg't March 1st, 1863. Wounded Sept. 19, 1864, in battle of Opequan. Discharged Feb. 20, 1865.
 “ Joseph McKee.....{ Promoted from Serg't Nov. 3, 1864. Promoted to 1st Lieut. March, 1865.

ROSTER OF 126TH REGIMENT—Continued. Companies E, F and G.

COMPANY E.

Capt.,.....	Wm. L. Dixon.....	{ Discharged for disability, June 9, 1864.
"	Thos. J. Hyatt.....	{ Killed Sept. 19, 1864, in battle of Opequan. Promoted from 1st Lieut. Company F, and assigned to Company E, June 25, 1864.
"	James W. Moffat.....	{ Wounded May 6, 1864. Commissioned Brevet Major of Volunteers, April 2, 1865, for gallant conduct in action. In command at muster out.
1st Lieut.,	John H. Benfer.....	{ Resigned on account of disability, Aug. 2, 1863.
"	James W. Moffat.....	{ Promoted from Serg't Major to 1st Lieut., and assigned to Company E, July 13, 1864. Acting Adj't. Promoted Capt. Jan. 1, 1865.
2d Lieut.,	Frank P. Williams.....	{ Resigned March 3, 1863.

COMPANY F.

Capt.,.....	Jacob Weyand.....	{ Discharged Sept. 23, 1864, for wounds received in battle of Cold Harbor, June 1st, 1864. Wounded second time in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864. Commissioned Brevet Major and Lieut. Colonel of Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for meritorious conduct on the field.
"	John W. Crooks.....	{ In command at muster out. Wounded Sept. 22, 1864.
1st Lieut.,	Thos. J. Hyatt.....	{ Acting Adj't. Wounded May 6, 1864. Promoted Captain and assigned to Company E, June 25, 1864.
"	John W. Crooks.....	{ Promoted Captain Oct. 12, 1864.
"	Jason L. Smith.....	{ Transferred and promoted from Serg't Company I, Nov. 24, 1864. Re-transferred to Company I, Dec. 22, 1864.
2d Lieut.,	John W. Crooks.....	{ Promoted 1st Lieut. March 16, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Capt.,.....	Oliver W. France.....	{ Died May 22, 1864, of wounds received in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
1st Lieut.,	Andrew J. Dingman.....	{ Dismissed March 29, 1864.

ROSTER OF 126TH REGIMENT—Continued. Companies G, H and I.

1st Lieut., Rufus Ricksecker.....	{ Promoted from Com. Serg't, July 13, 1864. Killed Sept. 19, 1864, in battle of the Opequan.
" George J. Henderson.....	{ Promoted from Serg't Nov. 20, 1864. In command at muster out.
2d Lieut., Simon B. Petree.....	{ Taken prisoner in battle of Locust Grove, Nov. 27, 1863. Discharged May 21, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Capt.,.....Jonathan McCready.....	{ Died Sept. 7, 1864, of wounds received in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
" Thos. W. McKinnie.....	{ Promoted Lieut. Colonel of Regiment, Jan. 1st, 1865. Wounded May 6, 1864. Wounded again at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
1st Lieut., Thos. H. Smith.....	{ Discharged March 14, 1863, for disability.
" Thos. W. McKinnie.....	{ Promoted Captain Sept. 1, 1864.
" Charles C. Crawford.....	{ Transferred from Company I, Nov. 23, 1864. Re-transferred to Company I, May 1, 1864. Wounded April 2, 1865, at Petersburg.
" Jason L. Smith.....	{ Transferred from Company I, May 1, 1865. In command at muster out.
2d Lieut., Wm. H. Nargney.....	{ Died of disease, Nov. 27, 1864.
" Thos. W. McKinnie.....	{ Promoted from Serg't Nov. 27, 1862. Promoted to 1st Lieut. March 14, 1863.
" Albert J. Harrison.....	{ Promoted from Serg't March 14, 1863. A. A. General on Brigade Staff, 2nd Brig., 3rd Div., 6th A. C. Wounded and captured in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Transferred to Company A, Nov. 22, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Capt.,.....Henry C. Yontz.....	{ Captured June 14, 1863, at Martinsburg. Transferred to Company D, Dec. 20, 1864. Mustered out May 15, 1865.
" Wm. H. Smith.....	{ In command at muster out.
1st Lieut., Jacob Lamb.....	{ Transferred to Regimental Staff as Q. M. of Regiment, April 1, 1863.

ROSTER OF 126TH REGIMENT—Continued. Companies I and K.

1st Lieut., Joseph C. Watson.....	{ Captured May 6, 1864. Transferred to Company B, July 12, 1864.
“ Wm. H. Smith.....	{ Promoted Captain Dec. 21, 1864.
“ Jason L. Smith.....	{ Transferred from Company F, Dec. 22, 1864. Re-transferred to Company H, May 1, 1865. Brevet Captain April 2, 1865, for gallant conduct in action.
“ Charles C. Crawford.....	{ Re-transferred from Company H, May 1, 1865. Discharged May 17, 1865.
2d Lieut., Joseph C. Watson.....	{ Promoted 1st Lieut. May 1, 1863.
“ Wm. H. Smith.....	{ Promoted from Serg't May 2, 1863. Promoted to 1st Lieut. July 14, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Capt.,.....Reuben Lampton.....	{ Killed May 9, 1864, in battle Spottsylvania C. H.
“ Wm. G. Williams.....	{ Wounded Sept. 19, 1864. Promoted Major of Regiment, Dec. 31, 1864.
“ Isaac M. Knotts.....	{ In command at muster out of Company.
1st Lieut., Joseph M. Shaffer.....	{ Died of disease, Feb. 18, 1863.
“ Wm. G. Williams.....	{ Promoted Captain, Aug. 2, 1864.
“ Isaac M. Knotts.....	{ Transferred from Company F, Oct. 17, 1864. Promoted Captain March 9, 1865.
“ Geo. T. Guiney.....	{ Transferred from Company D, March 17, 1865. Acting Adj't of Regiment.
2d Lieut... Wm. G. Williams.....	{ Promoted 1st Lieut. Feb. 19, 1863.
“ Edwin C. Lewis.....	{ Discharged July 15, 1864. Promoted from Serg't May 14, 1863.



RICHARD M. LYONS

CAPT. CO. C 126TH REGT. D. V. I

ROSTER OF 126TH REGIMENT.

The following officers were commissioned by Gov. Brough, but being absent from the Regiment, were not mustered.

Lt. Col.,... Henry C. Yontz.....	...	{ Oct. 12, 1864.	Prisoner of war.
Captain,... John E. McPeck.....	...	{ July 27, 1864.	Wounded and in hospital.
“ L. W. Sutherland.....	...	{ July 27, 1864.	Prisoner of war.
“ Samuel C. Kerr.....	...	{ July 27, 1864.	Prisoner of war.
“ Joseph C. Watson.....	...	{ Oct. 12, 1864.	Prisoner of war.
“ Samuel B. Petree.....	...	{ Oct. 12, 1864.	Prisoner of war.
“ Abraham Kelly.....	...	{ Prisoner of war.	
1st Lieut., Ambrose U. Moore.....	...	{ Wounded and in hospital.	
“ Elias Foust.....	...	{ Nov. 3, 1864.	Prisoner of war.
“ Benj. L. Waddle.....	...	{ Nov. 13, 1864.	Prisoner of war.
“ Thos. H. Whitmer.....	...	{ Nov. 3, 1864.	Prisoner of war.
“ Wm. H. Keplinger.....	...	{ Nov. 3, 1864.	Prisoner of war.
“ John Scott.....	...	{ Nov. 3, 1864.	Prisoner of war.
“ Barclay Cooper.....	...	{ Feb. 23, 1865.	—
2d Lieut., Daniel Reed.....	...	{ —————	
“ Robt. M. Morrow.....	...	{ Feb. 23, 1865.	—

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY A, 126th OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

EXPLANATION.

Names marked "a" were absent from the Regiment at the muster out. Those absent were in hospitals or parole camps, or were on detached duty. Names marked "x" were mustered out with the Regiment, June 25th, 1865.

Captain,	.....	Geo. W. Voorhes	.....	{ Promoted Major, Sept. 4, 1864. Discharged Sept. 22, 1864.
1st Lieut.,	.....	Henry Hixon,	.....	{ Killed in battle of Cold Harbor, June 6th, 1864.
2d " "		Henry King,	.....	{ Discharged for disability, March 28, 1863.
1st Sergeant,		Wm. H. McCoy,	.....	{ Promoted 2d Lieut. Discharged for disability, March 14, 1864.
2d " "		Jno. N. Myers,	x	.....
3d " "		Jos. Fisher,	.....	{ Wounded and missing in battle of Wilderness, May 6th, 1864.
4th " "		Wm. Foster,	x	.....
5th " "		John Scott,	.....	{ Promoted Hospital Steward, Nov. 1, 1862.
1st Corporal,		John Giles,	x	.....
2d " "		R. T. Stephenson,	x	.....
3d " "		Wm. B. Glass,	.....	{ Discharged for disability, March 19, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
4th " "		Jas. McDonough,	x	.....
5th " "		Basil Albaugh,	x	.....
6th " "		Harvey L. Thompson,	x	.....
7th " "		J. Gillis Buckley,	.....	{ Wounded, May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness. Promoted Serg't, June 1, 1865.
				{ Died in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Sept. 13, 1864. Captured May 6, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY A—Continued.

8th Corporal, Wm. O. Potts,.....	{ Discharged April 14, 1864, for disability.
Wagoner,.... John Passmore,.....	{ Taken prisoner July 9, 1864. Discharged June 5, 1865.
Musician,..... L. B. Croskey, <i>x</i>	{
Private,..... Addleman, Geo. W	{ Died of disease, April 18th, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
“ Albaugh, Andrew <i>x</i>	{
“ Anderson, W. B <i>x</i>	{ Wounded in battle of Wilderness, May 6th, 1864.
“ Arbaugh, Thos <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal.
“ Atkinson, Jas.....	{ Died May 14, 1864, of wounds received May 10, in battle of Spottsylvania.
“ Badger, Oliver.....	{ Died July 20, 1864, of wounds received July 9, 1864.
“ Beckett, Jno. W	{ Wounded in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Discharged for disability April 25, 1865.
“ Bell, Edmund <i>x</i>	{ Taken prisoner at battle of Martinsburg, June 14, 1863.
“ Benedict, Z. T <i>x</i>	{ Appointed musician.
“ Boyer, Wm.....	{ Died of disease April 24, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
“ Bradley, Jas. A <i>x</i>	{
“ Canaga, John <i>x</i>	{
“ Cole, John.....	{ Died of disease February 18, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
“ Coleman, John <i>a</i>	{ Taken prisoner of war in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY A—Continued.

Private, Caves, Joseph C <i>x</i>	{ In all the engagements. Never absent.
" Croskey, Jasper N <i>a</i>	{ Wounded June 1, 1864, in battle of Cold Harbor.
" Davis, Alexander <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal March 1, 1865. Wounded at Cedar Creek.
" Denny, James <i>x</i>	{
" Donnell, James S <i>a</i>	{
" Fisher, James <i>a</i>	{
" Fisher, John H.	{ Died of disease March 9, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
" Fisher, Leander <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Sergeant June 1, 1865. Wounded Sept. 21, 1864.
" Ferguson, Jno. H <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Sergeant.
" Gallaher, Lemuel.....	{ Died May 27, 1864, of wounds received in battle of Wilderness.
" Gibson, James <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness.
" Griffith, Wm. J <i>x</i>	{
" Gundy, John <i>x</i>	{ Taken prisoner in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
" Hamilton, Edward.....	{ Wounded in battle of Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864. Discharged for wounds, May 14, 1865.
" Hendricks, Philip.....	{ Discharged for disability, Oct. 19, 1863.
" Holmes, Isaac C <i>a</i>	{ Taken prisoner May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness.
" Johnston, Thos. B <i>x</i>	{

Private, . Johnston, Thomas.....	{	Died of wounds, May 31, 1864, received in battle of Wilderness.
“ Jolley, Morris P <i>x</i>	{	Wounded May 12, 1864, in battle of Spottsylvania.
“ Kimmell, Nimrod.....	{	Killed in battle at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864.
“ King, James <i>x</i>	{	
“ Laughridge, Wm <i>x</i>	{	
“ Long, David.....	{	Discharged for disability. Date unknown.
“ Long, Hugh M.....	{	Discharged for disability Jan. 26, 1864,
“ Lowmiller, Titus <i>x</i>	{	
“ Markley, David V.....	{	Killed in battle at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
“ Manbeck, Jas. W.....	{	Wounded June 1, 1864, in battle of Cold Harbor. Discharged for disability, Jan. 26, 1865.
“ Maxwell, Robt <i>a</i>	{	
“ May, John.....	{	Discharged for disability, March 19, 1863.
“ Moore, Enoch C.....	{	Killed in battle at Flint Hill, Sept. 21, 1864.
“ McDevitt, Thomas.....	{	Transferred to V. R. C., Jan. 1, 1865. Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness.
“ McGadigan, Thos.....	{	Died of disease Dec. 29, 1862, at Martinsburg, Va.
“ McMillen, Christwell <i>x</i>	{	Promoted Corporal.
“ McLain, Thomas.....	{	Died Feb. 22, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY A—Continued.

Private, Metcalf, Edward <i>x</i>	{	
" Miser, William.....	{	Discharged for disability, March 9, 1864.
" Moore, Wm <i>x</i>	{	
" Morgan, Joseph.....	{	Taken prisoner May 6, 1864. Died September, 1864, in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga.
" Murray, Wm.....	{	Died June 9, 1864, of wounds received June 1, in battle of Cold Harbor.
" Myers, Edward.....	{	Died April 21, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
" Orr, Andrew J <i>a</i>	{	Taken prisoner in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
" Palmer, Israel A <i>a</i>	{	Wounded and taken prisoner in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
" Patton, Ross J <i>x</i>	{	Promoted Corporal Jan. 1, 1865.
" Reed, David.....	{	Drowned Aug. 11, 1863, in Hazel River, Va., while bathing.
" Reed, John <i>x</i>	{	Promoted Corporal.
" Roberts, George.....	{	Discharged for disability May 14, 1865.
" Roberts, Robt. B <i>x</i>	{	
" Shaddick, Lewis.....	{	Discharged for disability April 1, 1863.
" Shambaugh, Wm.....	{	Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 15, 1864.
" Shawver, Joseph <i>a</i>	{	
" Shearer, Jacob <i>x</i>	{	Wounded Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester.

Private, Shultz, George W <i>x</i>	{	
" Shuss, Geo. Jr <i>a</i>	{	Promoted Corporal. Taken prisoner in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
" Simmons, Wm.	{	Promoted Corporal. Discharged for disability May 24, 1865. Wounded July 9, 1864.
" Snyder, John C.	{	Died March 24, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
" Snyder, John L.	{	Transferred to V. R. C. June 1, 1865.
" Stephenson, John T <i>x</i>	{	Wounded Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek.
" Stewart, Hezekiah.	{	Died Feb. 10, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
" Thompson, Robt. J.	{	Wounded in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Wounded second time at Cedar Creek. Discharged for disability May 15, 1865.
" Thompson, Thomas <i>x</i>	{	Promoted to Sergeant.
" Tomlinson, Henry.	{	Missing at battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga.
" Trine, John T. C <i>a</i>	{	
" True, Solomon.	{	Wounded July 9, 1864. Discharged for disability May 18, 1865.
" Whitaker, John.	{	Discharged for disability Nov. 2, 1864.
" Wright, Wm. L <i>x</i>	{	Wounded Sept. 21, 1864, at Fisher's Hill.
" Lynn, Robert <i>x</i>	{	Promoted to Corporal June 1, 1865.
" Stephenson, James <i>x</i>	{	
" Whitaker, Thos <i>x</i>	{	

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY A—Continued.

Private, Myers, John A..... { Discharged for disability Oct. 15, 1863.
 Mustered in at Camp Steubenville, Ohio, September 4, 1862, by Capt. Drake, U. S. A., Mustering Officer.

RECRUITS.

Private, Boggs, Geo. W <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.	
" Broomfield, Geo <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.	
" Dish, Geo. W <i>x</i>	{ Substitute.	
" Keeney, Wm. H <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.	
" Murphy, John <i>x</i>	{ Substitute.	
" Ragsdale, Thaddeus P <i>x</i>	{ Substitute.	
" Stuber, Peter <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.	
" Whetstone, Joseph <i>x</i>	{ Substitute. Wounded July 9, 1864, in battle of Monocacy. Wounded sec- ond time at battle of Opequon, Sept. 19, 1864.	
" Wheeler, David P <i>x</i>	{ Substitute. Wounded Sept. 19, 1864, at Opequon.	
" Walters, Andrew A <i>x</i>	{ Substitute.	
" Wilson, Francis M <i>a</i>	{ Substitute.	
" Marston, Wm.....	{ Drafted. Deserted July 8, 1864, at Baltimore, Md.	
" Bear, Jas. W.....	{ Drafted. Discharged for disability June 2, 1865.	

EXPLANATION.

Names marked "a" were absent from the Regiment at the muster out. Those absent were in hospitals or parole camps, or were on detached duty. Names marked "x" were mustered out with the Regiment, June 25th, 1865.

Captain,	.....	Wm. B. Kirk.....	{ Discharged for disability June 25, 1863.
1st Lieut.,	....	Geo. W. Hoge.....	{ Discharged Nov. 18, 1864, to accept commission as Colonel of the 133d Ohio Infantry. Wounded July 9, 1864. Died September 27, 1881.
2d Lieut.,	....	Robt. Hilles.....	{ Died May 13, 1864, of wounds received at battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
1st Sergeant,		Jno. A. Shaffer.....	{ Discharged for disability April 29, 1864. Promoted Sergeant Major.
2d "		Joseph Q. James.....	{ Killed in battle of Wilderness May 6, 1864.
3d "		Wm. B. Johnson a	{ Transferred to Signal Corps Feb. 16, 1864.
4th "		Henry Cecil.....	{ Discharged for disability Feb. 23, 1863.
5th "		Joseph H. Palmer a	{ Transferred to V. R. C. March 15, 1864.
1st Corporal,		Reuben J. McGregor a	{ Transferred to Signal Corps Aug. 12, 1863.
2d "		Joseph H. Close.....	{ Discharged for disability Jan. 7, 1865.
3d "		George Bowles x	
4th "		Isaac M. Clerenger.....	{ Died Feb. 5, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
5th "		Barkley Cooper a	{ Promoted 1st Sergeant. Wounded and captured in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
6th "		Thos. L. Hoge.....	{ Discharged for disability Dec. 2, 1832.
7th "		Wm. Copeland x	

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY B—Continued.

8th Corporal, Samuel C. Bailey.....	{	Died Oct. 6, 1864, of disease.
Musician,.....George Clinton.....	{	Deserted at Martinsburg, March 11, 1863.
Wagoner,.....Andrew Richards <i>x</i>	{	
Private,.....Bailey, Geo. M <i>a</i>	{	
"	{	Bailey, Warren <i>x</i>
"	{	Ball, Hiram W <i>x</i>
"	{	Taken prisoner in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864. Promoted Corporal. Wounded May 12, 1864.
"	{	Bendure, Robt.....
"	{	Discharged for disability Jan. 4, 1864.
"	{	Bethel, Abner.....
"	{	Died of disease Sept. 11, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.
"	{	Boyd William.....
"	{	Discharged for disability Aug. 6, 1863.
"	{	Brown, Enos W <i>x</i>
"	{	Bryan, B. H.....
"	{	Discharged for disability Jan. 7, 1865. Wounded Nov. 27, 1863, in battle of Locust Grove.
"	{	Chandler, Philander <i>x</i>
"	{	Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness.
"	{	Chandler, Clark.....
"	{	Died Jan. 17, 1863, of disease at Martinsburg, Va.
"	{	Chandler, David A <i>a</i>
"	{	Transferred to V. R. C. March 15, 1865. Promoted Corporal. Wounded May 12, 1864, in battle Spottsylvania C.H.
"	{	Clark, John <i>x</i>
"	{	Promoted Corporal April 1, 1865.
"	{	Cooper, Wm. W.....
"	{	Died May 8, 1864, of wounds received in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	{	Crawford, John.....
"	{	Discharged March 25, 1863, for disability.

Private,, Criswell, Samuel <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal.
" Donner, Solomon <i>x</i>	{
" Dove, Wm. E.....	{ Promoted Sergeant. Captured in battle of Wilderness May 6, 1864. Dis-
" Eddy, Isaac.....	{ charged March 24, 1865. Now Captain in 12th U. S. Infantry. Wounded
" Faucett, Jonas <i>x</i>	{ Discharged for disability May 14, 1865. Wounded May 6, 1864. Wounded
" Groves, Wm. W <i>x</i>	{ again July 9, 1864, at Monocacy.
" Howell, John C <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness.
" Huffman, Wm. P <i>x</i>	{ Promoted to 1st Sergeant.
" Haines, George <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness.
" Howell, Joshua C.....	{ Died May 10, 1864, of wounds received in battle of Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864.
" Huston, Galen S.....	{ Discharged for disability Jan. 13, 1865. Wounded May 6, 1864.
" Kelly, Abraham <i>a</i>	{ Promoted 1st Sergeant Nov. 1, 1862. Captured in battle of Wilderness, May
" Keyser, Melancthon <i>x</i>	{ 6, 1864. Promoted 1st Lieut. Not mustered.
" Kibler, Daniel <i>a</i>	{ Appointed musician.
" Knight, Joseph.....	{ Captured in battle of Wilderness May 6, 1864.
" Knapp, Oliver T <i>a</i>	{ Killed in battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. Wounded and captured May
" Loy, Wm. H <i>x</i>	{ 6, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY B—Continued.

Private, Mathess, Edward.....	{ Missing in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
“ Major, Nicholas H <i>x</i>	{ Appointed Wagoner.
“ McFarland, George <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal. Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness.
“ Moore, Wm <i>a</i>	{ Wounded and captured in battle of Wilderness May 6, 1864.
“ Morris, John A.....	{ Mustered out May 18, 1865, by an order from War Department. Wounded May 12, 1864.
“ Mumma, Isaac N <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Sergeant April 1, 1865. Wounded May 18, 1864.
“ Neer, John W <i>x</i>	{
“ Oburn, George <i>a</i>	{ Wounded in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
“ Patrick, John H <i>x</i>	{ Wounded Sept. 19, 1864, in battle of Opequon.
“ Patrick, Wm. J.....	{ Died of Wounds received in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
“ Parkins, Jacob <i>x</i>	{
“ Polan, David <i>x</i>	{ Captured in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Also wounded May 6, 1864.
“ Polan, John A.....	{ Died May 19, 1864, of wounds received in battle of Wilderness.
“ Pumphrey, Nimrod <i>a</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness.
“ Reynolds, Leander J.....	{ Promoted Corporal. Discharged for disability Jan. 31, 1865. Wounded May 6, 1864.
“ Russell, Simeon L <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Sergeant. Wounded June 1, 1864.
“ Romans, Anthony <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal April 1, 1865.

Private, Secrist, Adam.....	{ Killed in battle of Opequon, Sept 19, 1864.
“ Smith, Chester K.....	{ Discharged for disability Feb. 9, 1865. Wounded in battle May 6, 1864.
“ Starkey, Daniel H <i>x</i>	{ Captured in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
“ Starkey, Samuel <i>x</i>	{ Wounded Sept. 19, 1864, in battle of Opequon.
“ Speck, Philip L <i>a</i>	{ Transferred to V. R. C., Jan. 1, 1865.
“ Thatcher, Daniel <i>x</i>	{ Wounded in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
“ Vanfossen, Benjamin H <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal, April 1, 1865.
“ Vanfossen, George <i>x</i>	{ Wounded April 2, 1865, at Petersburg. Promoted Sergeant, April 1, 1865. Wounded July 9, 1864.
“ Waddell, Washington	{ Mustered out May 24, 1865, by an order from the War Department.
“ Weeden, George.....	{ Died May 19, 1864, of wounds received in battle of Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
“ Winrod, James.....	{ Discharged June, 1865, by an order from War Department.
“ Parks, James.....	{ Promoted Corporal. Discharged for disability March 11, 1865. Wounded May 6, 1864.
“ Scoles, John.....	{ Wounded Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek. Discharged June 12, 1865, for disa- bility.
“ Furguson, Elijah.....	{ Deserted at Cumberland, Md., Oct. 31, 1862.
“ Vanfossen, John W <i>x</i>	{ Wounded in battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
“ Lupton, Henry R.....	{ Promoted Sergeant. Discharged for disability March 27, 1865. Wounded July 9, 1864.
“ Haines, Isaac.....	{ Missing in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY B—Continued.

Private, Hissey, Henry <i>x</i>	{	
" Gilbert, Abel.....	{	Discharged May 27, 1865, for disability. Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness.
" Price, Geo. W	{	Wounded in battle Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. Discharged for disability, May 14, 1865.
" Vanfossen, Geo. H <i>x</i>	{	

Mustered in at Camp Steubenville, Ohio, September 4th, 1862, by Capt. Drake.

RECRUITS.

Private, Burns, Thos <i>x</i>	{	
" Crage, Thos <i>x</i>	{	
" Cass, Sylvanus <i>x</i>	{	Wounded Sept. 19, 1864, in battle of Opequon.
" Early, Moses D <i>x</i>	{	Wounded July 9, 1864, in battle of Monocacy.
" McMinn, Robert W <i>x</i>	{	
" Scott, Wm <i>x</i>	{	
" Smith, Meek <i>x</i>	{	Wounded March 25, 1865, in battle of Petersburg.
" Adams, John <i>a</i>	{	Wounded in battle near Petersburg, June 22, 1864.
" Baxter, Wm. E <i>a</i>	{	
" Burkey, Joseph <i>a</i>	{	
" Derry, Jacob M <i>a</i>	{	Wounded in battle of Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY B—Continued.

Private, Yocum, Jonathan a	{ Wounded in battle of Opequon, Sept. 19, 1864.
" McDaniel, Waitman.....	{ Died of wounds received in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
" Peyton, Andrew J.....	{ Died July 18, 1864, of wounds received in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
" Thornton, James.....	{ Died of disease Oct. 28, 1864, at Frederick, Md.
" Baker, Archibald S	{ Missing in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
" Linton, John F.....	{ Missing on the march from Snicker's Gap, July 21, 1864.
" Philip, Wilson.....	{ Deserted July 6, 1864.
" Tellure, Britton.....	{ Wounded Sept. 19, 1864, in battle of Opequon. Mustered out May 18, 1865 by order of War Department.
" Imes, Demus.....	{ Discharged for disability June 28, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY C, 126th OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

EXPLANATION.

Names marked "a" were absent from the Regiment at the muster out. Those absent were in hospitals or parole camps, or were on detached duty. Names marked "x" were mustered out with the Regiment, June 25th, 1865.

Capt.....	Richard M. Lyons.....	{ Killed in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
1st Lt.,..	John E. McPeck.....	{ Discharged for disability Dec. 8, 1864, on account of wounds received in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864. NOTE—Lieut. J. E. McPeck was wounded in this battle and fell into the hands of the rebels, who robbed him of his sword and belt, watch, silk handkerchief, and boots on his feet. He was wounded in the leg. He was rescued by Union forces the next day. He was discharged on account of this wound on the 8th of December following. He had been with the regiment in every march and battle up to the time he was wounded. Was never sick nor excused from duty. It can truly be said of him that he did his duty, which is the most honorable mention that can be made of a soldier.
2d Lt.,..	John H. Hammond.....	{ Resigned Nov. 28, 1862.
1st Sgt.,	Ambrose U. Moore.....	{ Promoted 2d Lieutenant, Nov. 28, 1862. Discharged for disability July 20, 1864, on account of wounds received in battle of Wilderness.
2d "	Elias Foust.....	{ Promoted 1st Sergeant. Discharged May 17, 1865. Wounded at Wilderness and also at Fisher's Hill. Leg amputated.
3d "	James T. Cope.....	{ Deserted Nov. 8, 1863.
4th "	Robert B. McIlravy.....	{ Killed in battle of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. Color Bearer.
5th "	Benj. F. McFadden.....	{ Transferred to V. R. C., Jan. 15, 1864.
1st Cpl.,	Robert L. Moore.....	{ Discharged for disability at Martinsburg, Va., March 20, 1863.
2d "	Abel D. Walker x.....	{ Slightly wounded in battle of Wilderness. Promoted 1st Sergeant May 18, 1865. Captured in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
3d "	William Barclay.....	{ Died of disease Nov. 27, 1863, at Mine Run, Va.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY C—Continued.

4th Corporal, James C. Townsend.....	{ Taken prisoner May 6, 1864. Died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 28, 1864.
5th " Daniel W. Welch.....	{ Killed in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Color Bearer.
6th " John G. Barns <i>x</i>	{ Wounded Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek. Promoted to Sergeant, April 15, 1865.
7th " Jesse Grimes.....	{ Discharged for disability Dec. 4, 1863.
8th " James H. Watson.....	{ Died of disease at Martinsburg, Va., Feb. 9, 1863.
Musician,..... Wm. C. York <i>x</i>	{ Recruited in New York city.
" Charles Drieherst <i>x</i>	{ Taken prisoner July 9, 1864.
" Crew, William.....	{ Discharged by order of War Department, May 24, 1865.
Teamster,..... John C. Hefling <i>x</i>	
Private,..... Anderson George L <i>x</i>	
" Baker, Abraham <i>a</i>	{ Captured in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
" Brashear, Alvin V.....	{ Killed in battle of Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
" Boor, William H <i>x</i>	{ Wounded at battle of Wilderness.
" Bowling, Geo. W <i>a</i>	{ Wounded at battle of Wilderness.
" Baldwin, John F.....	{ Wounded at Wilderness. Arm amputated. Discharged by order Maj. Gen. Auger, Sept. 30, 1864.
" Boreland, Samuel <i>a</i>	{ Missing at Wilderness. Probably killed.
" Carpenter, John J.....	{ Discharged for disability March 29, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY C—Continued.

Private, Carle, Oliver C.....	{ Promoted Sergeant. Captured in battle of Wilderness. Discharged June 3, 1862, by order War Department.
" Crew, William F.....	{ Discharged by order War Department, May 24, 1865.
" Coultrap, William a.....	{ Taken prisoner in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
" Copeland, Thomas W a.....	{ Taken prisoner and wounded May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness.
" Caves, James B.....	{ Taken prisoner July 9, 1864, in battle of Monocacy. Supposed to have died in the hands of the enemy.
" Driggs, Nelson x.....	{ Promoted Sergeant March 15, 1865. Wounded May 6, 1864, at battle of Wilderness.
" Davis, George x.....	{
" Drummond, John H x.....	{
" Davis, John W x.....	{ Promoted Corporal. Wounded at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864.
" Downard, George a.....	{ Taken prisoner and wounded May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness.
" Eicher, Daniel K.....	{ Taken prisoner May 6, 1864. Died in rebel prison at Florence, S. C., Oct 14, 1864.
" Ely, Thomas.....	{ Transferred to V. R. C., Jan. 15, 1864.
" Eagleson, George G.....	{ Promoted Sergeant. Captured at Wilderness. Discharged March 8, 1865, for disability.
" Ferrell, Tobias.....	{ Discharged for disability June 24, 1864.
" Finney, Robert F.....	{ Discharged by order War Department, May 29, 1865. Wounded May 6, 1864.
" Gillespie, Jessie.....	{ Taken prisoner May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness. Died in rebel prison.
" Greenlees, Joseph.....	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, again July 9, 1864. Mustered out at Frederick, Md., May 31, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY C—Continued.

Private, Gordon, Samuel C.....	{ Wounded at Wilderness. Died 1872, of wound. Discharged May 30, 1865, for disability.
" Garven, John M.....	{ Wounded and captured in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Discharged for disability April 5, 1865.
" Hurless, Isaac.....	{ Taken prisoner May 6, 1864. Died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 15, 1864.
" Hurless, John.....	{ Killed in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
" Hurless, Samuel L.....	{ Deserted at Martinsburg, March 25, 1863.
" Holloway, Daniel W.....	{ Discharged for disability March 14, 1865. Wounded in battle May 6, 1864.
" Hendricks, Peter.....	{ Died of disease Oct. 9, 1864.
" Hazlett, Samuel.....	{ Died of disease at Martinsburg, Va., March 15, 1863.
" Hines, Samuel a.....	{ Captured May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness. Slightly wounded in same battle.
" Hamill, Robert E a.....	{ Wounded in battle of Wilderness.
" Hall, Charles H x.....	{ Through the service entire.
" Hilton, Mathew H.....	{ Promoted Corporal. Captured May 6, 1864. Died of disease April 29, 1865, at Annapolis, Md.
" Johnson, Michael.....	{ Captured May 6, 1864. Died of disease in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 15, 1864.
" Kibble, Joseph.....	{ Discharged for disability March 25, 1863.
" Kenedy, Citizen J x.....	{ Captured in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
" Lewis, Vincent C.....	{ Wounded May 6, 1864. Wounded second time April 2, 1865, at Petersburg, Discharged May 31, 1865.
" Lewis, Granville S x.....	{

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY C—Continued.

Private, Laizure, Jonathan R.....	{ Died of disease at Martinsburg, Va., Feb. 12, 1863.
" Lauthers, Robert <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864.
" Lynn, Estep.....	{ Discharged for disability Feb. 20, 1863.
" Mooney, Stuart <i>x</i>	{ Captured May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness.
" McAdams, Dunlap J.....	{ Discharged for disability Dec. 14, 1863.
" McClanahan, David.....	{ Captured Nov. 12, 1864, near Kernstown. Died in rebel prison.
" Norris, John.....	{ Discharged Nov. 13, 1863, for disability.
" Peregoy, Zenas P <i>x</i>	{ Musician.
" Penn, Francis H <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Sergeant May 18, 1865.
" Ramsey, John H.....	{ Killed in battle of Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864.
" Russell, William H.....	{ Transferred to V. R. C., Jan. 31, 1865.
" Riley, Moses.....	{ Honorably discharged.
" Sutherland, Lewis W.....	{ Promoted Adjutant of Regiment, Oct. 1, 1863. Taken prisoner at Mine Run.
" Sergeant, Amos.....	{ Transferred to V. R. C., Jan. 31, 1865. Wounded May 6, 1864.
" Sudduth, Harrison.....	{ Discharged for disability Dec. 3, 1864. Wounded May 6, 1864.
" Simpson, William J.....	{ Discharged May 16, 1865, by order War Department.
" Tool, William.....	{ Died of disease at Martinsburg, Va., Feb. 1, 1863.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY C—Continued.

Private, Tedrow, Denton <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, at battle of Wilderness.
" Wharton, William.....	{ Killed in battle of Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864.
" Wallace, Anderson <i>x</i>	{ Never missed a fight.
" Warford, Thomas <i>x</i>	{
" Wright, Harvey B <i>x</i>	{
" Young, Wm. J.....	{ Discharged for disability Feb. 4, 1865. Wounded May 10, 1864, at battle Spottsylvania.
" Young, Alexander.....	{ Died of disease at Martinsburg, Va., Feb. 24, 1863.
" Cecil, John W.....	{ Transferred to V. R. C., March 15, 1864.
" Miller, Henry <i>x</i>	{
" Garrison, Parrison <i>a</i>	{ Captured in battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
" McKinley, John.....	{ Killed in battle of Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864.
" Nash, Samuel.....	{ Killed in battle of Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864.
" Johnson, Willis.....	{ Deserted at Martinsburg, June 14, 1863.
" Marris, Gottfield.....	{ Discharged for disability May 14, 1865. Wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
" Warner, James.....	{ Discharged by order War Department, Feb. 6, 1865.
" Wharton, Silas.....	{ Discharged for disability May 16, 1865. Captured at Monocacy.
" Sergeant, Charles <i>a</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864.
Mustered in at Camp Steubenville, Ohio, September 4th, 1862, by Captain Drake.	

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY C—Continued.

RECRUITS.

Private, Beck, Hiram <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.
“ Cook, Levi <i>x</i>	{ Substitute. Captured in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
“ Dennis, David M <i>x</i>	{ Drafted. Captured in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
“ Hendricks, Frank <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.
“ Kelly, Wm <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.
“ McFarland, Charles <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.
“ Rankins, Wm <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.
“ Franklin, Thomas <i>x</i>	{ Drafted. Captured in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
“ Walker, John <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.
“ Walker, Washington <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.
“ Williams, Jas. W <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.
“ Williams, Henry <i>x</i>	{ Substitute. Wounded July 9, 1864.
“ Lambert, Wm. A.	{ Drafted. Taken prisoner July 9, 1864. Died in rebel prison at Danville, Va., Nov. 15, 1864.
“ Puckett, Lewis.....	{ Drafted. Died of disease July 27, 1864, at Baltimore, Md.
“ Warden, Jonathan.....	{ Drafted. Taken prisoner July 9, 1864. Died in rebel prison at Danville, Va., Nov. 14, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY C—Continued.

Private, Weaver, Isaac.....	{	Drafted. Taken prisoner Oct. 19, 1864. Died in rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 24, 1864.
“ Livingston, John.....	{	Drafted. Discharged by order War Department, June 9, 1865.
“ Wilcox, Adelbert <i>x</i>	{	



MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY D, 126th OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

EXPLANATION.

Names marked "a" were absent from the Regiment at the muster out. Those absent were in hospitals or parole camps, or were on detached duty. Names marked "x" were mustered out with the Regiment, June 25th, 1865.

Captain.....	Samuel Paisley.....	{ Discharged March 1, 1863.
1st Lieut.....	Robert Martin.....	{ Promoted Captain. Discharged Nov. 1, 1863, for disability.
2d Lieut.....	Samuel C. Kerr.....	{ Promoted Captain. Taken prisoner by the enemy in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Discharged May 15, 1865. NOTE—Capt. Kerr was successively promoted to 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut. and Capt. He participated in all the campaigns and battles of the regiment up to the Wilderness, where he was taken prisoner, and experienced 13 months confinement in the rebel prisons at Macon, Ga., Charleston and Columbia, S. C.
1st Sergeant...	David R. S. Wells.....	{ Promoted 2d Lieut. Wounded Sept. 19, 1864, at battle of Opequan. Discharged Feb. 20, 1865.
2d " "	John M. Russell.....	{ Killed in battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
3d " "	Alex. McIntosh.....	{ Died at Martinsburg, Va., Feb. 16, 1863.
4th " "	Joseph McKee x.....	{ Promoted 1st Lieut. Wounded and captured at battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Escaped from the enemy.
5th " "	Robert M. Morrow.....	{ Wounded June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor. Discharged June 16, 1865.
1st Corporal,	Charles E. Christ x.....	{ Promoted Sergeant. Discharged Sept. 15, 1864, to receive promotion as Capt. of colored troops.
2d " "	John Aiken.....	{ Promoted Sergeant.
3d " "	Cyrus Mansfield x.....	{ Promoted Sergeant.
4th " "	John Gilsthorpe.....	{ Discharged Feb. 21, 1863.
5th " "	George B. Clark.....	{ Died July 23, 1863, at Annapolis, Md.



OLIVER W. FRANCE
CAPT. CO. G. 126TH REGT. D.V.I.



MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY D—Continued.

6th	Corporal,...	George Housholder <i>a</i>	{ Promoted Sergeant. Wounded May 12, 1864, in battle of Spottsylvania C. H.
7th	"	John P. Erwin.....	{ Died Jan. 22, 1864, at Brandy Station.
8th	"	Thomas McLaine <i>x</i>	{
Musician,	.....	John B. Egan <i>x</i>	{
Wagoner,	.....	James Stills.....	{ Died April 15, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
Private,	.....	Agnew, John G.....	{ Discharged Feb. 21, 1863.
"	"	Aiken, Robert <i>x</i>	{
"	"	Brown, Thomas <i>x</i>	{ Wounded and captured in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	"	Bruner, James <i>x</i>	{ Wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
"	"	Bruner, Jacob.....	{ Killed July 9, 1864, at Monocacy, Md.
"	"	Barr, Richard.....	{
"	"	Barnes, David <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, at battle of the Wilderness.
"	"	Burnside, James P.....	{ Promoted Corporal. Killed May 6, 1864, at battle of the Wilderness.
"	"	Close, David.....	{ Captured May 6, 1864, at battle of the Wilderness. Died Oct. 14, 1864, in rebel prison.
"	"	Christie, Conrad <i>a</i>	{ Wounded and captured May 6, 1864, at battle of the Wilderness.
"	"	Clark, Wm. M <i>x</i>	{
"	"	Clark, George D <i>x</i>	{

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY D—Continued.

Private,.... Davis, Eli <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, at battle of the Wilderness.
" Desellem, Isaac N <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 7, 1864, at battle of the Wilderness.
" Dennis, James <i>a</i>	{ Wounded and captured May 6, 1864, at battle of Wilderness. Escaped from the enemy. Promoted Corporal. Wounded again April 2, 1865, at Petersburg. Discharged July 5, 1865.
" Dargue, Joseph <i>x</i>	{
" Daniels, Clement W	{ Captured June 14, 1863, at battle of Martinsburg. Discharged April 1, 1864.
" Dallas, Duncan.....	{ Died April 11, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
" Downard, Mahlon <i>x</i>	{
" Everett, James.....	{ Killed May 12, 1864, in battle Spottsylvania.
" Grout, John.....	{ Wounded May 12, 1864, in battle of Spottsylvania. Discharged May 31, 1865
" Galloway, Leander C <i>x</i>	{
" Graham, Henry H <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal.
" Gilson, John H <i>x</i>	{ Lost an eye. Wounded May 12, 1864, at the battle of Spottsylvania.
" Glenn, Moses C.....	{ Discharged Dec. 4, 1863.
" Grafton, Alexander B.....	{ Promoted Corporal. Wounded May 6, 1864, at Wilderness; again April 2, 1865, at Petersburg. Discharged May 30, 1865.
" Housholder, Wm. L <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness.
" Housholder, Peter W.....	{ Died Nov. 9, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.
" Housholder, Albert W <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal.

Private,...	Haight, Samuel <i>x</i>	{ Captured May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness.
"	Hughes, Joseph A.....	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness. Discharged July 10, 1864.
"	Hart, Hector S <i>x</i>	{
"	Hall, Jonas P <i>x</i>	{
"	Jones, Absalom <i>a</i>	{ Wounded May 13, 1864, at Spottsylvania.
"	Kelly, Ellis.....	{ Missing since June 1st, 1864, at Cold Harbor. Probably killed.
"	Longbottom, John H <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness.
"	Large, Benjamin F.....	{ Died July 21, 1863, at Frederick, Md.
"	Lose, George <i>x</i>	{
"	Lewis, Mark S.....	{ Captured May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness. Died Jan. 1865, in rebel prison.
"	Linton, George <i>a</i>	{ Wounded May 12, 1864, in battle of Spottsylvania.
"	Miller, Robert J.....	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 30, 1863.
"	Miller, David <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal.
"	Martin, James <i>x</i>	{ Captured May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness.
"	McBaine, Philip.....	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness. Discharged June 29, 1865.
"	McBaine, William <i>x</i>	{
"	McDonald, David <i>x</i>	{

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY D—Continued.

Private,...	McKenzie, Laughlin <i>a</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness. Discharged July, 1865.
"	Mileron, Solomon <i>x</i>	{
"	More, David K <i>x</i>	{
"	McLaine, Samuel F.....	{ Died March 11, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
"	McFarland, Benjamin <i>x</i>	{ Promoted 1st Sergeant.
"	Millhizer, Henry C <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal.
"	Noble, Alexander.....	{ Discharged May 24, 1865.
"	Patterson, Corydon E <i>x</i>	{ Wounded in battle Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864. Promoted Captain Company A, Jan. 1, 1865.
"	Paisley, James E <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Sergeant. Wounded May 6, 1864, at battle of Wilderness.
"	Parsons, Richard.....	{ Discharged March 11, 1863.
"	Parsons, John <i>a</i>	{ Captured May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness. Discharged July 15, 1865.
"	Russell, Thomas <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal. Wounded May 6, 1864, at battle of Wilderness.
"	Russell, George <i>x</i>	{ Wounded Sept. 22, 1864, at Flint Hill.
"	Rager, David <i>x</i>	{
"	Riblet, Jacob.....	{ Discharged April 27, 1865.
"	Roberts, Edward.....	{ Captured May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness. Died in rebel prison, Oct. 1864.
"	Scott, Robert.....	{ Captured June 14, 1863, at Martinsburg. Wounded May 6, 1864, at battle Wilderness. Discharged May 24, 1865.

Private,...Springborn, Frederick <i>x</i>	{	
“ Spencer, John.....	{	Captured May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness. Died in rebel prison Oct. 1864.
“ Sainer, John <i>x</i>	{	
“ Smith, Emanuel.....	{	Transferred to V. R. C., May 1, 1864.
“ Tharp, Samuel B <i>a</i>	{	Discharged July 3, 1865.
“ Tilton, James <i>x</i>	{	Captured July 9, 1864, at Monocacy.
“ Thompson, John A <i>x</i>	{	Captured July 9, 1864, at Monocacy.
“ Thompson, Robert A.....	{	Died March 11, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
“ Vandike, Alexander.....	{	Killed in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
“ Williams, John.....	{	Wounded May 6, 1864, at Wilderness.
“ Walters, James A	{	Deserted May 23, 1863. Discharged July, 1865.

Mustered in at Camp Steubenville, Ohio, September 4, 1862, by Capt. Drake, U. S. A., Mustering Officer.

RECRUITS.

Private,...Alford, Stephen.....	{	Discharged June 17, 1865.
“ Campbell, John <i>x</i>	{	
“ Colley, James V <i>a</i>	{	Discharged June 15, 1865.
“ Douglas, George <i>x</i>	{	Wounded July 9, 1864, at Monocacy, Md.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY D—Continued.

Private,...	Gannon, Jesse <i>a</i>	{ Wounded Sept. 22, 1864, at Flint Hill.
"	Gannon, William	{ Killed Sept. 19, 1864, at Opequan.
"	Gess, Joseph <i>a</i>	{ Wounded Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek.
"	Going, William <i>x</i>	{
"	Griffett, Henderson <i>x</i>	{
"	Hussey, Isaac <i>x</i>	{
"	Lockhart, William <i>x</i>	{
"	Martin, James O <i>x</i>	{ Captured July 9, 1864, at Monocacy, Md.
"	Morrison, James <i>x</i>	{
"	McConnell, Jackson <i>a</i>	{ Wounded Sept. 22, 1864, at Flint Hill. Discharged June 13, 1865.
"	Robinson, Providence M <i>x</i>	{
"	Simpkins, John <i>a</i>	{ Discharged July 8, 1865.
"	Sauter, Jacob <i>a</i>	{ Wounded Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek. Discharged July 6, 1865.
"	Turner, James W <i>x</i>	{
"	Turner, Harrison B.	{ Died of wounds received Sept. 19, 1864, at battle of Winchester.
"	Sibert, Henry	{ Transferred to V. R. C., Oct. 18, 1864.
"	Lambert, Whitfield	{ Killed Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY E, 126th OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

EXPLANATION.

Names marked "a" were absent from the Regiment at the muster out. Those absent were in hospitals or parole camps, or were on detached duty. Names marked "x" were mustered out with the Regiment, June 25th, 1865.

Captain,	.....	Wm. L. Dixon.	{ Discharged for disability, at Cold Harbor, June 9, 1864.
1st Lieut.,	.....	Jno. H. Benfer.	{ Resigned on account of disability, at Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 7, 1863.
2d Lieut.,	.....	Frank P. Williams.	{ Resigned at Martinsburg, Va., March 3, 1863, on account of disability.
1st Sergeant,		A. I. Dillon.	{ Killed in the battle at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
2d "		Daniel Reed.	{ Died of disease at Annapolis, Md., July 30, 1863.
3d "		Jackson Shunk a	{ Captured in battle of Wilderness May 6, 1864.
4th "		David H. Connell.	{ Discharged for disability, March 17, 1864.
5th "		James Criswell.	{ Killed in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
1st Corporal,		Allen Reeves.	{ Promoted Sergeant. Killed in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
2d "		Herman J. Peters.	{ Taken prisoner in battle.
3d "		Josiah Chase.	{ Discharged for disability, Feb. 5, 1863.
4th "		Leonard Kunse.	{ Discharged for disability, March 7, 1865. Wounded May 6, 1864.
5th "		Wm. Forney.	{ Died of disease at Little York, Penn., Feb. 6, 1865. Wounded June 4, 1864.
6th "		Milton Blickensderfer x	{ Promoted Sergeant May 4, 1865.
7th "		Wm. D. Harvey.	{ Deserted at Steubenville, O., Sept. 18, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY E—Continued.

8th Corporal, Joseph Haswell <i>x</i>	{	
Musician,.....Joseph Kunse.....	{	Discharged at Brandy Station, Va., Feb. 25, 1864.
“ Jonas C. Bair <i>x</i>	{	
Wagoner,.....George Beck.....	{	Discharged for disability, Oct. 20, 1862.
Private,.....Aish, Aaron <i>x</i>	{	Wounded Sept. 19, 1864, at Opequan.
“ Barnt, Daniel R.....	{	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 30, 1864. Wounded May 12, 1864.
“ Baker, Hugh <i>x</i>	{	Promoted Corporal Sept. 15, 1863. Wounded May 6, 1864, again Sept. 21, 1864.
“ Bippus, Jacob <i>x</i>	{	Detailed as musician.
“ Buchele, John J.....	{	Taken prisoner in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Died in rebel prison, Aug. 9, 1864.
“ Brown, Richard J <i>a</i>	{	
“ Cordrey, Francis.....	{	Promoted Sergeant. Wounded July 9, 1864. Discharged for disability at Danville, Va., May 14, 1865.
“ Criswell, John W <i>x</i>	{	Promoted Sergeant, May 15, 1865.
“ Craig, William.....	{	Died in rebel prison, March 12, 1865. Captured May 6, 1864.
“ Crise, James <i>a</i>	{	Wounded in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
“ Davy, John <i>x</i>	{	
“ Everhart, Charles.....	{	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Oct. 1, 1863.
“ Gaugher, Henry <i>a</i>	{	Wounded June 1, 1864. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Private,.....	Guagy, Jacob.....	{ Killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Grossenbaugh, Auguste . . .	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
"	Hauger, Henry <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 12, 1864.
"	Haas, Daniel <i>x</i>	{
"	Hattery, Aaron.....	{
"	Harker, Joseph.....	{ Wounded June 1, 1864, in battle Cold Harbor. Discharged for disability, May 14, 1865.
"	Heider, Daniel.....	{ Died of disease, July 25, 1864.
"	Hartman, Charles.....	{ Discharged for disability Sept. 26, 1863.
"	Hostetler, Adam.....	{ Discharged for disability Jan. 27, 1864.
"	Itskin, Mathias <i>x</i>	{ Captured in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Wounded in same battle.
"	Keiser, John J <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Sergeant May 4, 1865.
"	Keiser, Michael <i>x</i>	{
"	Keplinger, William H	{ Promoted Sergeant. Wounded May 12, 1864. Wounded again Sept. 19, 1864. Discharged for disability, May 3, 1865.
"	King, Ireneons.....	{ Died of wounds May 30, 1864, received in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Kohr, Christian G. B <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
"	Kohr, Abraham B <i>a</i>	{ Wounded in battle near Petersburg, March 25, 1865.
"	Larimer, William C.....	{ Discharged for disability, Dec. 22, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY F—Continued.

Private,.....	Lonnon, Thomas <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 12, 1864, battle Spottsylvania.
"	McCartney, Lewis.....	{ Captured May 6, 1864. Died of disease at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 21, 1864.
"	McFarland, Andrew J <i>a</i>	{ Promoted Sergeant. Captured in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Messer, John <i>x</i>	{ Detailed as wagoner.
"	Myers, Frederick.....	{ Discharged for disability, May 26, 1865.
"	Minnis, James,.....	{ Discharged for disability, Sept. 15, 1863.
"	Muty, John <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, at battle of Wilderness.
"	Myers, John H.....	{ Killed in the battle of Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864.
"	Miller, Henry W.....	{ Killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Resler, David.....	{ Died of disease at Martinsburg, Va., Feb. 16, 1863.
"	Schwab, Frederick <i>a</i>	{ Wounded in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Schwinderman, Gottlieb <i>x</i> ..	{ Wounded Oct. 19, 1864, in battle Cedar Creek.
"	Schrader, Samuel <i>x</i>	{ Wounded July 9, 1864, at Monocacy.
"	Shepfer, Samuel <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal Aug. 5, 1863. Wounded May 6, 1864.
"	Shock, William.....	{ Captured May 6, 1864. Died in rebel prison Oct. 12, 1864.
"	Sheline, David.....	{ Discharged for disability, Nov. 7, 1862.
"	Sheline, Ephraim.....	{ Died of disease at Martinsburg, Va., April 10, 1863.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY E—Continued.

Private,.....	Shunk, Peter <i>a</i>	{ Wounded in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Shipbaugh, A. Jr <i>x</i>	{
"	Snearly, Jacob <i>a</i>	{ Captured in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Snyder, John H <i>x</i>	{ Captured in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
"	Speicher, Josiah.....	{ Killed in the battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
"	Strouse, Joseph J <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal Sept. 24, 1863.
"	Sprenkle, Simon P <i>a</i>	{ Wounded in battle Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
"	Stephens, Josiah.....	{ Died of disease at Martinsburg, Va., Feb. 16, 1863.
"	Uhrich, Christopher.....	{ Discharged for disability, Sept. 26, 1863.
"	Waltz, Daniel <i>a</i>	{ Captured at battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
"	Wallick, Elias B.....	{ Died of wounds at Winchester, Va., Oct. 3, 1864, received Sept. 19, 1864.
"	Warner, Benjamin.....	{ Wounded May 6. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 30, 1864.
"	Weaver, John H <i>x</i>	{
"	Weaver, John.....	{ Wounded Sept. 19, 1864. Discharged for disability, June 2, 1865.
"	Winter, George.....	{ Died of disease at Martinsburg, June 30, 1863.
"	Wright, Robert.....	{ Died of wounds May 25, 1864, received in battle Wilderness.
"	Wylor, Samuel.....	{ Discharged for disability, May 26, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY E—Continued.

Private,.....	Zigler, Daniel.....	{ Killed in battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
"	Zigler, Philip <i>a</i>	{ Wounded in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
"	Zimmerman, David.....	{ Musician. Died of disease at Brandy Station, March 23, 1864.
"	Davy, Thomas H.....	{ Died of disease at Martinsburg, Feb. 22, 1863.
"	McNeel, John.....	{ Promoted Corporal. Killed in battle of Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864.
"	Cunningham, Elijah <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
"	Kuhn, John P <i>a</i>	{ Taken prisoner in battle.
"	Aerion, Geo. W.....	{ Killed in battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1863.
"	Knans, Lewis.....	{ Wounded May 6, 1864. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Jan. 16, 1864.
Mustered in at Camp Steubenville, Ohio, September 4th, 1862, by Captain Drake.		

RECRUITS.

Private,.....	Brown, John <i>a</i>	{ Substitute.
"	Brammer, Wm. <i>a</i>	{ Drafted. Taken prisoner in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
"	Cook, Christopher <i>a</i>	{ Drafted. Wounded Sept. 22, 1864.
"	Dunn, Michael.....	{ Substitute. Deserted at Georgetown, D. C., July 20, 1864.
"	Dunn, John.....	{ Substitute. Deserted at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
"	Davis, Jesse K.....	{ Drafted. Deserted Dec. 13, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY E—Continued.

Private,.....	Earles, Jeremiah R <i>x</i>	{	Drafted.	Taken prisoner in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
"	Farris, Wm. J <i>a</i>	{	Drafted.	
"	Haupt, John H <i>x</i>	{	Substitute.	
"	Henderson, Wm <i>a</i>	{	Drafted.	Wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
"	Hamlin, John O	{	Drafted.	Discharged for disability March 24, 1865. Wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
"	Justice, Caleb J <i>x</i>	{	Drafted.	Wounded July 9, 1864, in battle Monocacy.
"	Jones, Wm. S <i>x</i>	{	Drafted.	Wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
"	Jenkins, Philip D	{	Drafted.	Killed in the battle of Flint Hill, Sept. 21, 1864.
"	Knox, Henry	{	Drafted.	Discharged for disability, May 29, 1865.
"	Kling, Weigund <i>a</i>	{	Substitute.	Wounded in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
"	Marshall, John	{	Substitute.	Taken prisoner in battle Monocacy. Discharged May 13, 1865.
"	Pierce, James L <i>x</i>	{	Substitute.	
"	Pemberton, John A <i>a</i>	{	Drafted.	
"	Ross, James R	{	Substitute.	Died of disease Aug., 1864. Wounded July 9, 1864.
"	Roht, Jacob	{	Substitute.	Deserted near Weldon railroad, July 2, 1864.
"	Ryan, John	{	Substitute.	Deserted near Petersburg, Va., June 24, 1864.
"	Rettig, Ernst	{	Substitute.	Deserted at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY E—Continued.

Private,.....	Schmidt, Fred.....	{ Substitute. Deserted at Baltimore, Md., July 8, 1864.
"	Spears, David C x	{
"	Thomas, Robert H x	{
"	Worton, Geo. W.....	{ Drafted. Discharged for disability, Jan. 13, 1865.



MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY F, 126th OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

EXPLANATION.

Names marked "a" were absent from the Regiment at the muster out. Those absent were in hospitals or parole camps, or were on detached duty. Names marked "x" were mustered out with the Regiment, June 25th, 1865.

Captain,	Jacob Weyand.....	{ Brevetted Major and Lieut. Colonel. Wounded in battle Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864. Wounded second time in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864. Discharged for wounds, Sept. 23, 1864.
1st Lieut.,	Thomas J. Hyatt.....	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness. Was Acting Adjutant from Nov. 27, 1863, to Jan. 25, 1864. Transferred to Company E, 126th O. V. I., March, 1864. Promoted Captain June 25, 1864. Killed Sept. 19, 1864, in battle Opequan, Va.
2d Lieut.,	John W. Crooks x.....	{ Promoted Captain Oct. 12, 1864. Promoted 1st Lieut. March 16, 1864. Wounded Sept. 22, 1864.
1st Sergeant,	Isaac M. Knotts x.....	{ Promoted 1st Lieut. and transferred to Company K, Oct. 17, 1864. Promoted Captain March 9, 1864.
2d " "	Benjamin T. Norris x.....	
3d " "	Jason B. Roach.....	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Nov. 20, 1863.
4th " "	James M. Westfall.....	{ Discharged for disability Dec. 22, 1864.
5th " "	John Caskey a.....	
1st Corporal,	Henry Richards n.....	{ Promoted Sergeant Dec., 1862. Died May 15, 1864, of wounds received in battle Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
2d " "	Robert J. Walton x.....	{ Promoted Sergeant Nov., 1863. Twice wounded, Sept. 22, at Fisher's Hill, and Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek.
3d " "	John M. Ebersole x.....	{ Promoted Sergeant Nov. 1, 1864.
4th " "	Thomas J. Crawford.....	{ Discharged for disability Dec. 22, 1865.
5th " "	John Gantz.....	{ Discharged for disability Nov. 4, 1863.
6th " "	John H. Deford a.....	{ Wounded in battle Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

- MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY F—Continued.

7th Corporal, David B. Turnipseed <i>x</i>	{	Discharged May 14, 1865, for wounds received in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
8th " William M. Jackson.....	{	
Musician,.....John S. Ashbrook <i>x</i>	{	
" Harvey A. Iden <i>x</i>	{	
Private,.....Amos, Mordecia <i>x</i>	{	Promoted Corporal May 14, 1865.
" Armstrong, John J.....	{	Killed in battle Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
" Armstrong, David.....	{	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15, 1864.
" Atherton, Daniel.....	{	Died of disease at Martinsburg, Va., March 18, 1863.
" Beamer, Lewis O.....	{	Discharged Oct. 24, 1864, for wounds received in battle Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. Lost an arm.
" Bettis, John E <i>x</i>	{	
" Ball, Henderson.....	{	Deserted at Cumberland, Md., Dec. 26, 1862.
" Ball, Arthur L.....	{	Died of disease at Cumberland, Md., Dec. 8, 1862.
" Beatty, John B.....	{	Promoted Corporal Nov., 1862. Killed in battle of Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864.
" Barric, Eli.....	{	Killed in battle of Wilderness May 6, 1864.
" Barric, Luther.....	{	Discharged for disability Dec. 21, 1862.
" Cook, Peter J.....	{	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, June 15, 1864.
" Cooley, William.....	{	Died of disease at Brandy Station, Va., Jan. 20, 1864.



THOS J. HYATT

1ST LIEUT. CO. F 126TH REGT. O.Y.I

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY F—Continued.

Private,...	Coble, Thomas J.....	{ Died of disease at Martinsburg, Jan. 29, 1863.
"	Creighton, Calvin M.....	{ Killed in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Crawford, William.....	{ Died at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 3, 1863, of disease.
"	Crawford, Lewis S.....	{ Discharged March 5, 1865, for wounds received in battle. Wounded May 6, 1864. Wounded second time Sept. 21, 1864.
"	Crawford, John N <i>x</i>	{
"	Deford, Alonzo L <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Sergeant Jan. 1, 1865. Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness. Wounded second time, Sept. 21, 1864.
"	Dayhuff, Geo. W.....	{ Died of disease at Washington, D. C., Dec. 25, 1863.
"	Dumbleton, John E.....	{ Promoted Corporal. Killed in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Foreman, Joseph S.....	{ Promoted Corporal. Discharged May 15, 1865, for wounds received in battle, Sept. 21, 1864.
"	Figley, Robert <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
"	Finefrock, Martin L. <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal.
"	Gearhart, Thomas J.....	{ Died of disease at Brandy Station, Va., Jan. 30, 1864.
"	Grafton, William.....	{ Died of disease at Brandy Station, Va., Nov. 18, 1863.
"	Gray, Abner <i>x</i>	{
"	Guiney, Geo. T. <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Serg't Major July 13, 1864. 1st Lieut. Dec. 22, 1864. Wounded Sept. 29, 1864, at Fisher's Hill. Promoted Corporal Nov. 6, 1863, to Sergeant Dec. 31, 1864. Acting Adjutant from Jan., 1865.
"	Guiney, James C.....	{ Discharged for disability, March 11, 1864.
"	Gibler, William <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 30, 1864, near Manoverton, Va. Second time Sept. 19, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY F—Continued.

Private,.... Hyatt, David G.....	{ Discharged for disability, March 11, 1864.
“ Harper, John <i>x</i>	{
“ Harper, Robert <i>a</i>	{ Wounded and captured in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
“ Harsh, Asbury <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal. Wounded May 12, 1864, in battle Spottsylvania.
“ Harsh, Abel.....	{ Discharged for disability, Sept. 9, 1863.
“ Harsh, Christian.....	{ Died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., 1864. Captured in battle Wil-
“ Herrington, Harrison <i>x</i>	{ derness, May 6, 1864.
“ Heckathorn, Jacob.....	{ Died June 8, 1864, of wounds received May 12, 1864, in battle Spottsylvania
“ Hines, James M <i>x</i>	{ C. H.
“ Hewit, Geo. W <i>x</i>	{
“ Hannum, John S.....	{ Died of wounds, May, 1864, received in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
“ Hill, Samuel.....	{ Died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 20, 1864. Was captured in
“ Iden, Samuel <i>x</i>	{ battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
“ King, Mordecai <i>a</i>	{ Wounded in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
“ Lutes, Elijah.....	{ Discharged for disability, March 21, 1865.
“ Manfull, Thomas G.....	{ Discharged for disability, June 6, 1863.
“ McLane, Hamilton.....	{ Discharged for disability, Dec. 21, 1862.

Private,... Mills, Ithamer.....	{ Discharged at Cumberland, Md., Dec. 25, 1862.
“ Metzgar, William <i>x</i>	{
“ Maughiman, Adam <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal.
“ Moses, Henry S <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness. Promoted Serg't Major of Regiment Dec. 22, 1864.
“ McConnell, Nathaniel <i>a</i>	{ Captured in battle Wilderness May 6, 1864.
“ Myers, Jonathan.....	{ Promoted Corporal. Taken prisoner in battle. Died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 11, 1864.
“ Manfull, George.....	{ Discharged for disability, June 6, 1863.
“ Netz, Richard <i>x</i>	{ Detailed for Orderly at Brigade Headquarters.
“ O'Neal, James.....	{ Died in Rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 2, 1863. Was captured June 14, 1863, at Martinsburg.
“ Perdue, George W <i>x</i>	{
“ Roudebaugh, Henry <i>x</i>	{ Wounded July 9, 1864, in battle Monocacy.
“ Robertson James A <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal. Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
“ Roof, Frederick.....	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 15, 1864.
“ Shaw, Jesse W.....	{ Discharged for wounds April 26, 1865, received in battle Wilderness.
“ Stuller, Josiah S.....	{ Killed in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
“ Stuller, Alexander <i>a</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
“ Stuller, Joseph C <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Drum Major 126th Regiment, Jan. 1, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY F—Continued.

Private,...	Smith Josiah W.....	{	Died May, 1864, of wounds received in battle Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
"	Shaffer, Daniel.....	{	Discharged for wounds, June 3, 1865, received in battle at Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864.
"	Shaffer, Wallace.....	{	Killed in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Stoody, David S.....	{	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1865.
"	Snively, John C.....	{	Killed in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Shocknesse William P <i>x</i>	{	Promoted Com. Serg't of Regiment, Nov. 20, 1864.
"	Turnipseed, Samuel R <i>x</i>	{	Promoted Corporal.
"	Vanpelt, Daniel <i>x</i>	{	
"	Vanpelt, James L <i>a</i>	{	Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
"	Whitley, William Y.....	{	Deserted at Cumberland, Md., Nov. 18, 1863.
"	Weaver, Henry J <i>x</i>	{	Promoted Corporal Jan. 1, 1865.
"	Weir, Samuel <i>x</i>	{	Promoted Corporal.
"	Woods, William O <i>a</i>	{	Captured May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
"	Amos, Mordecai Sr., ...	{	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 15, 1864.
"	Crouse, Isaac <i>x</i>	{	Wounded July 9, 1864.
"	Chase, Abel J <i>x</i>	{	
"	Davis, Luther M <i>x</i>	{	

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY F—Continued.

Private,... Dorsey, William J.....	{	Died Oct. 31, 1864, of an accidental wound received Oct. 21, 1864.
“ Frye, Jas. H <i>x</i>	{	
“ Gray, Hiram <i>x</i>	{	
“ Cline, James <i>x</i>	{	
“ Earts, Samuel <i>x</i>	{	
“ Hughes, Absalom <i>x</i>	{	
“ Kesler, Philip <i>x</i>	{	
“ Miller, Jeremiah.....	{	Wounded; Sept. 22, 1864. Discharged for disability, May 14, 1865.
“ Sheets, David H <i>x</i>	{	
“ Stockdale, Christopher <i>x</i>	{	
“ Waldron, Elijah <i>x</i>	{	
“ York, Reuben <i>x</i>	{	

Mustered in at Camp Steubenville, Ohio, September 4th, 1862,¹ by Capt. Drake.

RECRUITS.

Private,... Bronson, Jesse <i>x</i>	{	Substitute.
“ Bonarvet, Jonathan <i>x</i>	{	Drafted.
“ Craig, Wm <i>x</i>	{	Drafted.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY F—Continued.

Private,... Fry, Benjamin F	{ Substitute. Transferred to N. W. Department, per S. O. No. 345, dated Headquarters, A. P., Dec. 31, 1864.
" Frank, Frederick.....	{ Substitute. Deserted July 26, 1864.
" Fitz, Alvia C <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.
" Griffiths, David <i>x</i>	{ Substitute.
" Gibbson, John <i>a</i>	{ Substitute. Captured June 19, 1864, at Bermuda Hundred.
" Glaize, Wm <i>a</i>	{ Drafted.
" Hatfield, Jacob <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.
" Harkins, John W <i>x</i>	{ Substitute.
" Keiser, Peter.....	{ Drafted. Died in rebel prison at Danville, Va., Nov. 1864. Captured in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
" McNelly, John C.....	{ Drafted. Discharged for disability, Sept. 8, 1864.
" Neil, Geo. P. <i>a</i>	{ Substitute. Deserted.
" Rambo, Philip M <i>a</i>	{ Drafted. Captured July 9, 1864, in battle Monocacy, Md.
" Shaffer, Winchester.....	{ Substitute. Deserted June 15, 1864.
" Smith, Wm <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.
" Vauonsritz, Lewis <i>a</i>	{ Drafted. Wounded April 2, 1865, in battle Petersburg.
" Vigars, Charles.....	{ Substitute. Died in rebel prison at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 1864. Captured in battle Bermuda Hundred, June 19, 1864.
" Weaver, Jenison <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY G, 126th OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

EXPLANATION.

Names marked "a" were absent from the Regiment at the muster out. Those absent were in hospitals or parole camps, or were on detached duty. Names marked "x" were mustered out with the Regiment, June 25th, 1865.

Captain,.....	Oliver W. France.....	{	Died May 22, 1864, of wounds received in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
1st Lieut.,.....	Andrew J. Dingman.....	{	Dismissed from the service Feb. 24, 1864.
		{	Promoted 1st Lieut. April, 1864. Promoted Captain Oct. 1864. Resigned May 21, 1865. NOTE.—Lieut. Petree was captured Nov. 27, 1863, at Mine Run, in the Wilderness, Va.; was in Libby, Danville, Salisbury, Charleston, S. C., and Macon, Ga., prisons. Was exchanged and put over the lines at Wilmington, N. C., March 1, 1865.
2d Lieut.,.....	Simon B. Petree.....	{	
1st Sergeant,	Geo. J. Henderson x	{	Wounded May 6, 1864. Promoted 1st Lieut. Nov. 28, 1864.
2d "	Rufus Ricksecker.....	{	Promoted Com. Serg't Feb. 1, 1863. 1st Lieut. July 13, 1864. Killed in battle Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864.
3d "	Jno. W. Albaugh.....	{	
4th "	Hiram J Stonebrook x	{	Promoted to 2d Lieut. Nov. 28, 1864.
5th "	Sam'l C. Swank x	{	Wounded May 6, 1864. Promoted 2d Lieut. Nov. 20, 1864.
1st Corporal,	Wm. H. Warner x	{	Promoted Sergeant Nov. 20, 1864.
2d "	Jno. Kreiter.....	{	Promoted Sergeant. Killed in the battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
3d "	Lewis B Paul x	{	Orderly at Brigade Headquarters. Wounded in battle of Opequan.
4th "	Nich. Hoopingarnier x	{	Promoted Sergeant Nov. 20, 1864.
5th "	Jno. S. Birchfield.....	{	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 6, 1865.
6th "	Isaiah S. Mowder x	{	Appointed musician.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY G—Continued.

7th Corporal, Thos J. Penick.....	{ Died of disease July 18, 1863, at Annapolis, Md.
8th " Ed. S. France.....	{ Wounded May 12, 1864. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 30, 1864.
Musician,.....B. H. Weaver <i>x</i>	{
" Geo. Fry <i>x</i>	{ Returned to the ranks. Wounded May 12, 1864.
Wagoner,.....Fred Pfeiffer <i>x</i>	{
Private,.....Barthalow, Lemuel.....	{ Discharged for disability, July 3, 1863.
" Benell, James <i>x</i>	{ Captured in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
" Bender, Wm.....	{ Wounded May 12, 1864. Discharged for disability, Dec. 23, 1864.
" Bowman, Wm <i>a</i>	{ Captured May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
" Born, Gabriel F.....	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 6, 1865.
" Black, Abraham I.....	{ Died May 9, 1864, of wounds received in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
" Browning, Thos. J.....	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 30, 1863.
" Casteel, Madison <i>x</i>	{
" Casteel, James.....	{ Discharged for disability, Jan. 3, 1863.
" Carpenter, Melvin.....	{ Killed in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
" Carpenter, Valentine.....	{ Discharged by G. O. No. 335, War Department.
" Cherryholmes, Lorenzo <i>x</i> ...	{ Promoted 1st Sergeant Nov. 20, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY G—Continued.

Private,.....	Davis, Samuel P.....	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 30, 1863.
"	Davins, Henry.....	{ Died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., July 31, 1864. Captured May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
"	Domer, John.....	{ Died of disease, Jan. 31, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
"	Dorsey, John <i>x</i>	{ }
"	Enzel, John <i>x</i>	{ Captured—July 9, 1864, at Monocacy.
"	Eckert, Valentine.....	{ Died May 10, 1864, of wounds received in battle Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864.
"	Ferney, Michael.....	{ Wounded Sept 21, 1864. Discharged for disability, March 27, 1865.
"	Fleckner, John.....	{ Died in U. S. G. Hospital, Aug. 20, 1864.
"	Forney, John.....	{ Discharged for disability, Jan. 26, 1864.
"	Garrett, Jacob.....	{ Died Nov. 27, 1864, in rebel prison at Danville, Va. Captured in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
"	Gilbert, Andrew <i>x</i>	{ }
"	Griffiths, John L.....	{ Died of disease, March 20, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
"	Grey, Joseph W <i>a</i>	{ Missing in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Hoelzer, Christian <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal Nov. 20, 1864.
"	Hoopingarner, Wesley.....	{ Deserted near Middletown, Va., Aug. 12, 1864.
"	Huff, James.....	{ Died of disease Jan. 16, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
"	Jewel, William.....	{ Captured May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness. Died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY G—Continued.

Private,.....	Kaldenbaugh, Wm <i>x</i>	
"	Keefer, Henry <i>x</i>	
"	Kline, Philip <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Sergeant Nov. 20, 1864. Wounded May 12, 1864.
"	Lacy, Benj. H.	{ Promoted Corporal. Was captured May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness, Va. { Died in rebel prison at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 17, 1864.
"	Lessick, Barkdull <i>x</i>	{ Wounded Sept. 19, 1864, in battle Opequan.
"	Myers, Jno. C. <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
"	Mayer, Jno. M. <i>x</i>	
"	Mizer, Henry <i>x</i>	{ Promoted to Corporal Sept. 1, 1864. Wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
"	Moffat, Jas. W.	{ Promoted 1st Lieut. and assigned to Company E, July 13, 1864. Promoted { Captain Jan. 1, 1865. Promoted Sergeant Major 126th Regiment, Feb. 14, 1863. Slightly wounded twice in Wilderness and Shenandoah Valley.
"	Moses, David.....	{ Died May 15, 1864, of wounds received in battle Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
"	McCormick, Jas. <i>x</i>	{ Captured May 6, 1864. Promoted Corporal Oct. 1, 1863.
"	Manson, Henry.....	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.
"	Murphy, Joseph.....	{ Died May 17, 1864, of wounds received in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Newbold, David W.....	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.
"	Penick, Jas. H.....	{ Died May 9, 1864, of wounds received in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Popham, Jas. H.....	{ Died of disease Jan. 21, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
"	Reiser, Gotlieb.....	{ Killed in the battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY G—Continued.

Private,.....	Robison, Enos.....	{ Wounded May 12, 1864. Killed in the battle of Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864.
"	Robinson, Jas.....	{ Died of disease Sept. 6, 1863, at New York.
"	Robinson, Anthony.....	{ Wounded May 6, 1864. Discharged for disability, March 20, 1865.
"	Robinson, Thomas K.....	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.
"	Rynard, Napoleon B.....	{ Discharged per G. O. No. 77, War Department.
"	Salsberry, Jos. W.....	{ Promoted Corporal. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.
"	Sherrett, Eli <i>x</i>	{ Wounded July 9, 1864, in battle Opequan.
"	Smith, Jacob <i>x</i>	{ }
"	Stonebrook, Emanuel <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal Jan. 1, 1865. Wounded May 6, 1864, again Sept. 19, 1864.
"	Sharp, Henry <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 12, 1864. Promoted Corporal Nov. 20, 1864.
"	Suiter, Philip <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 9, 1864, in battle Spottsylvania. Again Sept. 19, 1864.
"	Swank, Hiram J.....	{ Wounded Sept. 19, 1864. Discharged for disability, April 3, 1865.
"	Swaby, Jno. W <i>x</i>	{ Wounded slightly Sept. 19, 1864. Wounded Sept. 21, 1864.
"	Trump, Jno.....	{ Died May 13, 1864, of wounds received in battle Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
"	Van Vleck, A. L.....	{ Died Dec. 20, 1863, at Richmond, Va., on Belle Island. Captured Oct. 14, 1863.
"	Weaver, Jno. S. <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Sergeant Nov. 20, 1864.
"	Weaver, Mathias.....	{ Killed in the battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY G—Continued.

Private,.....	Weaver, Anthony <i>x</i>	
"	Weibel, Daniel.....	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 6, 1865. Wounded May 6, 1864.
"	Wort, William <i>a</i>	
"	Younkin, Henry <i>x</i>	Promoted Corporal Nov. 20, 1864.
"	Garnett, Amos <i>x</i>	
"	Rennels, Sampson <i>x</i>	Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
Mustered in at Camp Steubenville, Ohio, September 4, 1862, by Capt. Drake, U. S. A., Mustering Officer.		

RECRUITS.

Private,.....	Boyer, Joseph.....	{ Drafted. Died in field hospital Jan. 26, 1865. Captured July 9, 1864.
"	Cold, Otto.....	{ Drafted. Killed in the battle of Opequan.
"	Carn, John <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.
"	Clark, Geo. W. <i>x</i>	{ Drafted. Wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
"	Carn, Jesse <i>x</i>	{ Drafted. Died Aug. 9, 1864, of wounds received in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
"	Embree, John <i>x</i>	{ Drafted. Discharged per order of War Department. Wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
"	Glick, Geo. A.....	{ Drafted. Discharged for disability May 16, 1865.
"	Hancock, Smith <i>x</i>	{ Drafted. Wounded July 9, 1864.
"	Higgins, Jas. D. <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY G—Continued.

Private,.....	Kingery, Wm. <i>a</i>	{ Drafted.	
"	Kerner, Wm.....	{ Drafted.	Deserted from hospital at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 26, 1865.
"	Magers, Fred <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.	
"	Mehrlin, Daniel <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.	
"	Miller, Joseph <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.	
"	McCormack, Warren.....	{ Drafted.	Discharged for disability March 25, 1865. Wounded July 9, 1864.
"	Roseboon, Wm. H <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.	
"	Sell, Christian.....	{ Drafted.	Discharged per G. O. No. 77, War Department.
"	Startner, Jacob.....	{ Drafted.	Discharged per G. O. No. 77, War Department.
"	Tewksbury, Edgar <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.	
"	Tomlinson, John S	{ Drafted.	
"	Tuttershall, James <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.	Wounded July 9, 1864, in battle Monocacy.
"	Thompson, Joseph <i>a</i>	{ Drafted.	
"	Watson, John H <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.	Wounded April 2, 1865, at Petersburg.
"	Waitman, Wm <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.	
"	Williams, Wm. W	{ Drafted.	Discharged for disability, May 14, 1865. Wounded July 9, 1864.
"	Taylor, Thos. E.....	{ Drafted.	Died in rebel prison at Danville, Va., Sept. 16, 1864. Was captured July 9, 1864, in battle Monocacy.
"	Freeman, Mathias <i>a</i>	{ Drafted.	

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY H, 126th OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

EXPLANATION.

Names marked "a" were absent from the Regiment at the muster out. Those absent were in hospitals or parole camps, or were on detached duty. Names marked "x" were mustered out with the Regiment, June 25th, 1865.

Captain.....	Jonathan S. McCready.....	{	Died Sept. 7, 1864, of wounds received in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
1st Lieut.,....	Thomas H. Smith.....	{	Discharged March 14, 1863, for disability.
2d Lieut.,....	Wm. H. Nargney.....	{	Died Nov. 27, 1862, of disease. First death in Regiment.
1st Sergeant,	Albert J. Harrison.....	{	Promoted 2d Lieut. March 14, 1863. Transferred to Company A, Nov. 22, 1864. A. A. A. Gen'l on Brigade Staff. Was captured in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864. NOTE.—Lieut. Harrison lost an arm in this battle. After his capture he was sent to Libby Prison. He was exchanged in July, 1864, and sent to Annapolis, Md., where he received his discharge.
2d " "	Thomas W. McKinnie x....	{	Wounded May 6, 1864. Promoted 2d Lieut. Nov. 27, 1862; 1st Lieut. March 14, 1863; Capt. Sept. 1, 1864, and Lieut. Col. of Regiment, Jan. 1, 1865.
3d " "	Benjamin N. Waddle.....	{	Promoted 1st Sergeant Sept. 1, 1863. Captured May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness. Exchanged and died Jan. 10, 1865, at Annapolis, Md.
4th " "	Moses Conway.....	{	Killed in battle of Flint Hill, Sept. 21, 1864.
6th " "	John L. Mitchell.....	{	Died Aug. 6, 1863, at Cadiz, Ohio, of disease.
1st Corporal,	John J. Bricker.....	{	Promoted Sergeant March 19, 1863. Captured May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness. Died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga. Color Bearer.
2d " "	James W. Oglevee.....	{	Discharged March 6, 1863, for disability.
3d " "	Alvin M. Brough.....	{	Promoted Sergeant Aug. 1, 1863. Discharged May 24, 1865, for disability.
4th " "	Joseph J. Fierbaugh.....	{	Transferred to Corps De-Afrique Aug. 8, 1864, by order War Department.
5th " "	Frank P. Grove x.....	{	Promoted Sergeant Dec. 22, 1864. Wounded May 12, 1864.
6th " "	Robert F. Wilkin a.....	{	

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY H—Continued.

7th Corporal, John C. Haverfield.....	{ Discharged March 14, 1865, by order of War Department. Captured July 9, 1864, at Monocacy.
8th " Joseph W. McLean.....	{ Killed in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
Wagoner.....John Benedict <i>x</i>	{
Musician,.....Timothy Lemasney.....	{ Recruited in Parkersburg, Va.
Private,.....Amens, Nathan <i>x</i>	{ Captured July 9, 1864, in battle Monocacy. Exchanged and returned to Company, June 5, 1865.
" Arnold, Gashem.....	{ Killed in battle Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864.
" Barr, James W	{ Discharged May, 1865, for disability.
" Belknap, T. C.....	{ Promoted Corporal Aug. 1, 1863. Wounded July 9, 1864.
" Brown, Frank J.....	{ Discharged Nov. 10, 1863, for disability.
" Betts, William <i>a</i>	{ Promoted Corporal March 19, 1863. Captured in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
" Clay, Jeremiah <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
" Campbell, Lillburn.....	{ Died of disease Feb. 1, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
" Calderhead, Wm. A.....	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
" Deyormond, Joseph.....	{ Died of disease Jan. 6, 1864, at Brandy Station, Va.
" Dye, Elam.....	{ Died May 27, 1864, at Alexandria, Va., of wounds received in battle Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
" Dye, John <i>x</i>	{ Wounded Sept. 22, 1864, in battle Fisher's Hill.
" Fierbaugh, Robert.....	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, May 15, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY H—Continued.

Private,.....	Ford, Wm. G.....	{ Wounded May 12, 1864. Wounded second time Sept. 19, 1864. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 12, 1865.
"	Gray, Silas.....	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Date not known.
"	Gibbens, John.....	{ Died of disease Feb. 8, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
"	Given, Obediah G.....	{ Discharged March 19, 1863, for disability.
"	Hargrave, E. L. x	{ Promoted 1st Sergeant Feb. 1, 1865.
"	Hanna, Archy W.....	{ Discharged Feb. 3, 1864, for disability.
"	Haverfield, George A.....	{ Wounded Sept. 21, 1864. Promoted Sergeant March 19, 1865. Discharged May 12, 1865, for disability.
"	Heaston, John N.....	{ Died of disease March 14, 1863, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
"	Hervey, Thomas M.....	{ Killed May 12, 1864, in battle Spottsylvania.
"	Hervey, William M.....	{ Transferred to Signal Corps, Feb. 3, 1864.
"	Hedges, Smith.....	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 5, 1865. Wounded May 6, 1864.
"	Hevelow, Theodore.....	{ Missing in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Hooper, John B.....	{ Wounded May 12, 1864. Discharged for disability, March 11, 1865.
"	Hynes, Enoch F.....	{ Transferred to Corps De-Afrique, Aug. 28, 1864, by order War Department.
"	John, Jasper.....	{ Missing in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Jones, George a	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
"	John, George W x	{



HENRY HIXON

1ST LIEUT. CO. A 126TH REGT. O. V. I.

Private,.....	Lacy, Elijah.....	{ Killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Lawence, James M <i>x</i>	{
"	Little, Solomon.....	{ Died of disease March 24, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
"	Love, Samuel.....	{ Died of disease Aug. 12, 1863, at Warrenton, Va.
"	Love, James.....	{ Promoted Corporal March 19th, 1863. Died Sept. 3, 1863, of wounds received in battle at Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
"	Martin, Albert.....	{ Discharged for disability, Sept. 25, 1863.
"	Miller, A. D. <i>a</i>	{ Captured in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Middleton, J. C.....	{ Discharged Dec. 2, 1862, for disability.
"	Moore, Henry <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal, Dec. 22d, 1864.
"	McNary, Frank G.....	{ Wounded and missing in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.—Captured.
"	McVey, William <i>x</i>	{
"	Myers, David H. <i>a</i>	{ Captured in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
"	Moore, J. B. <i>x</i>	{
"	Moore, Thos. L <i>x</i>	{
"	Newlin, Wm. A.....	{ Missing in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Oglevee, Hugh <i>x</i>	{ Wounded in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Ong, Findley.....	{ Wounded and captured in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Died in hands of enemy from wounds received in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY H—Continued.

Private,.....	Overholt, Jacob x	{	
"	Paxton, George W.....	{	Missing in battle Spottsylvania C. H. Va., May 9, 1864.
"	Patterson, Joseph B. x	{	
"	Pollock, Abram M.....	{	Killed in battle Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
"	Perry, Henry.....	{	Wounded May 12, 1864. Discharged Jan. 25, 1865, for disability.
"	Slemmons, John P.....	{	Discharged May 18, 1865, for wounds received in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Stucker, Samuel.....	{	Discharged March 11, 1864, for disability.
"	Stucker, Hiram x	{	
"	Stonebrook, John.....	{	Died of disease Sept. 9, 1863, at New York City.
"	Stewart, James.....	{	Died of disease March 4, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
"	Tidrick, Daniel C.....	{	Transferred to V. R. C. May 15, 1865.
"	Thompson, Hugh R. x	{	Promoted Corporal Feb. 1, 1865.
"	Turney, Jacob x	{	
"	Thornton, William x	{	Captured July 9, 1864. Exchanged and returned to company April 22, 1865.
"	Weaver, Jeremiah.....	{	Discharged ————1863, for disability.
"	Williams, Robert.....	{	Discharged Nov. — 1863, for disability.
"	Wilkin, John S. x	{	Promoted Corporal Dec. 22, 1864.

Private,.....	Young, William T <i>x</i>	{ Detailed as Clerk at Brigade Headquarters.
"	Barriclon, Henry	{ Discharged for disability Oct. 11, 1863.
"	Hamilton, Isaac	{ Killed May 12, 1864, in battle Spottsylvania C. H.
"	Bricker, Henry	{ Died of disease, Nov. 10, 1863, at Washington. D. C.
"	Winters, James A.	{ Discharged Aug. 24, 1863, for disability.
Mustered in at Camp Steubenville, Ohio, September 4, 1862, by Capt. Drake, U. S. A., Mustering Officer.		

RECRUITS.

Private,.....	Arben, Peter <i>x</i>	{ Substitute. Captured in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1863. Exchanged and returned to Company April 23d, 1865.
"	Askens, Henry <i>a</i>	{ Drafted. Wounded in battle at Petersburg, March 25, 1865. Again wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
"	Basilier, Cleoplace <i>x</i>	{ Substitute.
"	Bolton, Harmon <i>a</i>	{ Drafted.
"	Behinger, Fred	{ Drafted. Discharged May 29, 1865, for disability.
"	Boldman, John	{ Drafted. Wounded July 9, 1864. Discharged May 25, 1865, for disability.
"	Byers, Abraham	{ Drafted. Discharged May 3d, 1865, for disability.
"	Carpenter, John <i>x</i>	{ Substitute.
"	Cook, Wm. <i>x</i>	{ Substitute.
"	Cox, Hugh M. <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY H—Continued.

Private,.....	Coburn, Wm. T.....	{ Drafted. Died July 16, 1864, at Frederick, Md., of wounds received in battle.
"	Crouse, Emanuel.....	{ Drafted. Died of disease July —, 1864, at Baltimore, Md.
"	Dennis, Geo. H.....	{ Drafted. Died July 5, 1864, at City Point, Va., of wounds received in battle June 22d, 1864.
"	Edwards, Charles E. a.....	{ Substitute. Wounded in battle Flint Hill, Sept 21, 1864.
"	Gross, Geo.....	{ Substitute. Killed Sept. 19, 1864, in battle of Opequan.
"	Good, Lewis.....	{ Drafted. Discharged March 25, 1865, for disability. Wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
"	Heintz, Daniel x.....	{ Drafted.
"	Junk, Henry C.....	{ Drafted. Wounded July 9, 1864. Discharged April 11, 1865, for disability.
"	Kernes, Ben. F.....	{ Drafted. Deserted July 26, 1864, near Georgetown, D. C.
"	Labrie, Octave.....	{ Substitute. Wounded July 9, 1864. Died July 23, 1864, at Frederick City, Md., of wounds received in battle.
"	Miller, John.....	{ Substitute. Missing June 22d, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.
"	Moroney, John.....	{ Substitute. Deserted July 26, 1864, near Georgetown, D. C.
"	Munson, James.....	{ Substitute. Deserted June 22, 1864, Petersburg, Va.
"	Murrel, Joseph S a.....	{ Substitute. Wounded in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
"	Pryscott, Henry x.....	{ Drafted. Captured July 9, 1864, at Monocacy. Exchanged and returned to Company, April 22, 1865.
"	Parker, Isaac.....	{ Drafted. Wounded July 9, 1864. Died July — 1864, at Frederick City, Md., of wounds received in battle.
"	Ryan, Martin.....	{ Substitute. Deserted June 16, 1864, near City Point, Va.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY H—Continued.

Private,.....	Rine, Nathan a	{ Drafted.	Captured in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
"	Shuster, John x	{ Drafted.	Wounded Sept. 22, 1864, at Fisher Hill.
"	Sullivan, Patrick x	{ Drafted.	
"	Sheely, Daniel.....	{ Drafted.	Discharged June 2, 1865, for disability. Wounded July 9, 1864.
"	Shibe, John.....	{ Drafted.	Discharged Feb. 18, 1865, by order War Department.
"	Taylor, Joseph x	{ Substitute.	
"	Trail, Noah.....	{ Drafted.	Wounded July 9, 1864. Died July 15, 1864, at Frederick City, Md., from wounds received in battle.
"	West, Melville O. x	{ Substitute.	
"	Walters, John.....	{ Drafted.	Transferred to North-Western Department by order War Department, date unknown.



MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY I, 126th OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

EXPLANATION.

Names marked "a" were absent from the Regiment at the muster out. Those absent were in hospitals or parole camps, or were on detached duty. Names marked "x" were mustered out with the Regiment, June 25th, 1865.

Captain,.....	Henry C. Yontz.....	{ Captured June 14, 1863, at Martinsburg. Transferred to Company D, Dec. 20, 1864. Mustered out May 15, 1865.
1st Lieut.,...	Jacob Lamb.....	{ Transferred to Regimental Staff as Quartermaster of Regiment, April 1, 1863.
2d Lieut.,...	Joseph C. Watson.....	{ Promoted 1st Lieut. May 1, 1863. Captured May 6, 1864. Transferred to Company B, July 12, 1864. Discharged May 15, 1865.
1st Sergeant,	William H. Smith, x	{ Promoted 2d Lieut. May 2, 1863; 1st Lieut. July 14, 1864; Capt. Dec. 21, 1864.
2d " "	Samuel Howard.....	{ Discharged for disability, Feb. 24, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va.
3d " "	Charles C. Crawford x	{ Promoted 1st Lieut. Nov. 23, 1864, and assigned to Company H. Wounded April 2, 1865, in battle Petersburg. Transferred to Company I, May 1, 1865. Transferred to Regimental Staff as Com. Serg't, July 15, 1864.
4th " "	Griffin C. Miller a	
5th " "	William Yontz x	{ Promoted 1st Sergeant Nov. 24, 1864. Captured May 6, 1864. Wounded July 9, 1864.
1st Corporal,	Henry Backingsto x	
2d " "	Lemuel V. Cupp x	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
3d " "	Samuel Wyckoff x	
4th " "	John B. Wollard.....	{ Deserted at Martinsburg, Va., Feb. 2, 1863.
5th " "	R. M. Yontz.....	{ Discharged for disability April 10, 1863, at Cumberland, Md.
6th " "	Oscar A. Ashbrook a	{ Wounded Oct. 19, 1864, in battle Cedar Creek.
7th " "	Joseph R. Percell.....	{ Deserted at Martinsburg, Va., June 14, 1863.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY I—Continued.

8th Corporal, Samuel Gearing <i>x</i>	{ Captured in battle Martinsburg, Va. Color Bearer.
Musician, ... Henry Melick <i>x</i>	{
“ Ben. F. Dilger <i>x</i>	{
Wagoner, ... James Hamilton <i>x</i>	{ Captured in battle Martinsburg, June 14, 1863.
Private, ... Alexander, James R. <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal.
“ Andrews, Mason	{ Died of disease, Nov. 19, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.
“ Baker, Daniel <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864.
“ Beaty, David T.	{ Deserted at New Creek, Va., May 14, 1863.
“ Belt, Lewis <i>x</i>	{
“ Bigerton, Aaron	{ Died of disease at Martinsburg, Va., March 7, 1863.
“ Binkley, Jonas	{ Deserted at New Creek, Va., May 14, 1863.
“ Burreff, David <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
“ Campbell, Andrew J.	{ Discharged June, 1865, at Washington, D. C., for wounds received March 25, 1865, in battle Petersburg.
“ Camp, Daniel <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal. Wounded May 6, 1864.
“ Childs, John F. <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864.
“ Copelin, Abram <i>x</i>	{ Wounded June 1, 1864; again Sept. 21, 1864.
“ Crawford, Adam	{ Died May 23, 1864, of wounds received in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY I—Continued.

Private,.....	Crawford, Monroe.....	{ Died at Fredericksburg, Va., May 19, 1864, of wounds received in battle Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864.
"	Critten, Gabriel <i>x</i>	{ Detailed for wagoner.
"	Fall, Benton <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 12, 1864.
"	Groves, Stephen.....	{ Discharged Jan. 1, 1865, at Philadelphia, for wounds received in battle Wil- derness.
"	Groves, Isaiah <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal.
"	Hardrick, James	{ Died May 19, 1864, at Fredericksburg, Va., of wounds received in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Hardrick, Thomas.....	{ Discharged for disability, Dec. 23, 1862, at Cumberland, Md.
"	Hamilton, John <i>x</i>	{ Wounded Sept. 22, 1864.
"	Hite, Henry H.....	{ Captured in battle Martinsburg, Va., June 14, 1863. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Wounded May 12, 1864.
"	Hogeson, Thomas <i>x</i>	{ Wounded July 9, 1864, in battle Monocacy.
"	Holt, Isaac W.....	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15, 1864.
"	Huston, Alexander E. <i>a</i>	{ Captured May 6, 1864.
"	Johnson, William S. <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal.
"	King, Solomon B. <i>x</i>	{ Killed in battle Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864.
"	Kneale, James S.....	{ Regimental blacksmith.
"	Lemond, Richard W.....	{
"	Lovet, Albert <i>a</i>	{

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY I—Continued.

Private,.....	McCalister, Jonathan.....	{ Discharged for disability, Feb. 10, 1865. Wounded May 12, 1864.
"	Martin, Thomas.....	{ Discharged for disability, April 10, 1863, at Cumberland, Md.
"	Miller, Israel.....	{ Captured May 6, 1864. Killed in battle near Petersburg, March 25, 1865.
"	Miller, Jonas.....	{ Died of disease at Martinsburg, Feb. 10, 1863.
"	Miller, John W. <i>x</i>	{ Captured May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
"	Mauler, Jasper.....	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Wounded May 12, 1864.
"	Milligan, William H <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal. Captured in battle Martinsburg, Va. Mail carrier.
"	Neeley, John <i>x</i>	{ Killed in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Parido, William H.....	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
"	Reeder, John M. <i>a</i>	{ Died May 30, 1864, in Fairfield County, Ohio, of wounds received in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Richards Stephen.....	{ Wounded May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
"	Rutter, Amos <i>x</i>	{ Died of disease May 27, 1864, in Fairfield County, Ohio.
"	Sands, Reuben.....	{ Wounded May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania.
"	Sands, Simeon <i>x</i>	{ Wounded Sept. 21, 1864.
"	Shafer, William <i>x</i>	
"	Sherburne, Emanuel M <i>a</i> ...	
"	Sherman, David <i>a</i>	

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY I—Continued.

Private,.....	Shoop, Orlo D. <i>x</i>	{ Wounded Sept. 22, 1864, in battle Fisher's Hill.
"	Sibray, John.....	{ Killed May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
"	Smith, Henry C. <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 12, 1864, in battle Spottsylvania.
"	Smith, Jason L. <i>x</i>	{ Promoted 1st Sergeant July 1, 1863. 1st Lieut. and transferred to Company F, Nov. 23, 1864. Transferred to Company H, May 1, 1865. Re-transferred to Company I, Dec. 22, 1864.
"	Smith, Jacob.....	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, date unknown. Twice wounded, May 12, and July 9, 1864.
"	Smith, Sylvester.....	{ Discharged for disability, April 1, 1863, at Cumberland, Md.
"	Snyder, Jacob <i>x</i>	
"	Snyder, David <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864. Captured July 9, 1864.
"	Snyder, Adam <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 12, 1864. Promoted Corporal.
"	Stith, Jesse.....	{ Killed in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Sperry, Samuel.....	{ Died May 27, 1864, at Washington, D. C., of wounds received in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Stoneburner, James S.....	{ Captured May 6, 1864. Died of disease Dec. 20, 1864, at Camp Parole, Md.
"	Strickler, Lewis M.....	{ Promoted Corporal. Discharged Nov. 13, 1864, at Columbus, O., for wounds received in battle, May 6, 1864.
"	Strickler, William B. <i>x</i>	
"	Strickler, John M.....	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Date unknown.
"	Stump, Alexander <i>x</i>	
"	Swick, Martin.....	{ Died May 22, 1864, of wounds received in battle Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.

Private,.....	Turner, John W	{ Wounded May 12, 1864. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
"	Turner, John L <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 12, 1864, in battle Spottsylvania. Wounded second time Sept. 21, 1864.
"	Turner, William <i>x</i>	{ Wounded Oct. 19, 1864.
"	Walters, Aaron <i>x</i>	{
"	Wilson, Daniel M <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 12, 1864, in battle Spottsylvania C. H.
"	McAllister, Wm A. <i>x</i>	{
"	Paul, Wm. <i>x</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864.
"	Ashbaugh, Jas. R. <i>a</i>	{ Wounded May 6, 1864.
"	Christ, Wm. H. <i>a</i>	{
"	Page, Bennett F.....	{ Died May 29, 1864, at Washington, D. C., of wounds received in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
Mustered in at Camp Steubenville, Ohio, September, 1862. Company I was not mustered till some days after the former Companies.		

RECRUITS.

Private,.....	Barton, Wm. H.....	{ Drafted. Captured in battle, July 9, 1864. Died of disease in rebel prison at Danville, Va., Oct. 24, 1864.
"	Blake, Ludwick <i>a</i>	{ Drafted. Missing in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
"	Conway, John.....	{ Drafted. Deserted at Washington, D. C., July 25, 1864.
"	Fitzer, Jas. H <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.
"	Fields, Geo. W. <i>a</i>	{ Substitute. Missing in battle Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY I—Continued.

Private,.....	Gabie, John.....	{ Substitute. Killed Sept. 21, 1864, in battle Fisher's Hill.
"	Gross, Lawrence.....	{ Drafted. Discharged March 25, 1865, at York, Pa., for wounds received in battle, Sept. 19, 1864.
"	Hardinger, Peter <i>x</i>	{ Drafted. Wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
"	Leffler, Peter.....	{ Drafted. Died of disease in rebel prison at Danville, Va., Nov. 19, 1864.
"	Lewis, James.. ..	{ Captured in battle, July 9, 1864.
"	Lewis, Alex. M. <i>x</i>	{ Drafted. Deserted at Berryville, Va., Aug. 11, 1864.
"	McEldowney, John <i>x</i>	{ Drafted. Captured in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
"	Marsh, Samuel W.....	{ Drafted.
"	Nelson, Edwin, C. <i>a</i>	{ Drafted. Died of disease at Washington, D. C., July 27, 1864.
"	Roy, Richard <i>x</i>	{ Substitute.
"	Beed, Nicholas <i>x</i>	{ Substitute.
"	Young, Andrew J <i>x</i>	{ Drafted.



MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY K, 126th OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

EXPLANATION.

Names marked "a" were absent from the Regiment at the muster out. Those absent were in hospitals or parole camps, or were on detached duty. Names marked "x" were mustered out with the Regiment, June 25th, 1865.

Captain,.....	Reuben Lampton.....	{ Killed May 9, 1864, in battle of Spottsylvania.
1st Lieut.,....	Joseph M. Shaffer.....	{ Died at Martinsburg, Va., Feb. 18, 1863.
2d Lieut.,....	William G. Williams.....	{ Promoted 1st Lieut. Feb. 9, 1863. Captain Aug. 2, 1864. Major, Dec. 31, 1864. Wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
1st Sergeant,	Benj. A. Bowman x	{ Wounded at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864; again Sept. 19, 1864, at Opequan.
2d "	Edwin C. Lewis.....	{ Promoted 2d Lieut. Discharged by sentence of G. C. M. July 15, 1864.
3d "	P. A. Anderson a ...	{ Discharged from Hospital.
4th "	John Lantz.....	{ Died of disease Feb. 10, 1863, at Cumberland, Md.
5th "	James F. Lawyer x	{ With Regiment through entire service.
1st Corporal,	David Rank x	{
2d "	Alfred Zartman x	{ Promoted Sergeant May 1, 1863, and 1st Sergeant Nov. 1, 1864. Wounded May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, again Sept. 19, 1864, at Opequan.
3d "	Wm. H. Garloch.....	{ Discharged Jan. 15, 1865, for wounds received in battle Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
4th "	Wm. T. Stevens a	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Nov. 1, 1863.
5th "	John Roderick.....	{ Wounded May 6, 1864. Died April 17, 1865, of wounds received in battle Petersburg, March 25, 1865.
6th "	John J. Garvey x	{ Taken prisoner in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
7th "	James A. Southard.....	{ Discharged for disability Dec. 6, 1862, at Cumberland, Md.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY K—Continued.

8th Corporal, Frederick Nysander <i>x</i>	{	
Musician, ... Robert A. Forgrave <i>x</i>	{	
“ Solomon Rousculp <i>x</i>	{	
Wagoner, ... James McVey <i>x</i>	{	
Private, ... Albert, Amos <i>a</i>	{	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Oct. 19, 1863.
“ Albert, Aaron	{	Discharged for disability March 12, 1863, at Cumberland, Md.
“ Baker, Jonathan N. <i>x</i>	{	Promoted Corporal May 25th, 1865.
“ Basore, David F. <i>x</i>	{	
“ Binckley, James K. <i>a</i>	{	Wounded May 12, 1864, in battle Spottsylvania.
“ Binckley, Josiah	{	Discharged for disability Nov. 5, 1863, at Washington, D. C.
“ Broceus, Simon <i>a</i>	{	
“ Bower, Emanuel M.	{	Promoted Corporal Dec. 1, 1863. Died July 27, 1864, at Alexandria, of disease.
“ Bowman, Melancthon	{	Killed May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness.
“ Bowman, George D.	{	Fell overboard from Transport on Chesapeake Bay, and drowned, Dec. 4, 1864.
“ Boyer, George <i>x</i>	{	Wounded at Monocacy, Sept. 19, 1864.
“ Cheesman, Albert <i>x</i>	{	
“ Colegrove, Abram C. <i>a</i>	{	Wounded July 9, 1864. Color bearer. Promoted Sergeant July 1, 1864. Transferred to V. R. C. March 1, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY K—Continued.

Private,.....	Compton, Emanuel.....	{ Killed May 6, 1864, in battle Wilderness.
"	Cottierman, Isaac <i>x</i>	{
"	Crist, Alfred.....	{ Killed May 6, 1864 in battle Wilderness.
"	Dennison, Joel M.....	{ Promoted Corporal. Wounded May 6, 1864. Discharged Jan 15, 1865, for wounds received in battle of Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864.
"	Flood, George <i>x</i>	{ Wounded by accident May 9, 1864.
"	Flowers, William.....	{ Missing in action in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864—Captured.
"	Flowers, Simon <i>x</i>	{ Wounded in battle Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
"	Foster, James S. <i>a</i>	{ Promoted Corporal Sept 1, 1863. Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 1, 1863.
"	Haroff, Wm. T. <i>x</i>	{
"	Harbaugh, John M. <i>x</i>	{ Wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
"	Hardwick, Daniel <i>x</i>	{
"	Hatfield, George W.....	{ Taken prisoner July 9, 1864. Died in Rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 11, 1864.
"	Hill, Levi G. <i>x</i>	{ Wounded in battle of Monocacy July 9, 1864.
"	Hitt, Joseph R.....	{ Missing in action in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864—Captured.
"	Hitchens, James.....	{ Discharged Feb. 1, 1863, for disability, at Cumberland, Md.
"	Kintz, Patrick J. <i>x</i>	{
"	Leckrone, James.....	{ Discharged for disability Feb. 1, 1863, at Cumberland, Md.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY K—Continued.

Private,.....	Lentz, Wm. P. <i>a</i>	{ Promoted Corporal Aug. 1, 1863. Wounded in battle Monocacy July 9, 1864.
"	McDougle, William T.	{ Promoted Corporal June 1, 1864. Wounded in battle Wilderness, May 6, '64.
"	Middagh, Enos.....	{ Promoted Sergeant. Discharged Jan. 15, 1865, for wounds received in battle May 12, 1864.
"	Middagh, Simon.....	{ Mustered out May 29, 1865. Wounded May 6, 1864.
"	Miller, Benj. F.....	{ Promoted Sergeant Sept. 1, 1863. Discharged for disability Nov. 1, 1863.
"	Miller, Jacob.....	{ Taken prisoner in battle, July 9, 1864. Died of disease Oct. 27, 1864, at Annapolis, Md.
"	Moyer, Jeremiah <i>a</i>	{ Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 1, 1865. Wounded May 9, 1864.
"	Perrin, Charles <i>x</i>	{ Promoted 2d Sergeant. Captured in battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
"	Pherson, James.....	{ Died in rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 24, 1865. Taken prisoner at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
"	Randolph, Nelson.....	{ Discharged Feb. 20, 1864, for disability, at Brandy Station, Va.
"	Ritter, William L.....	{ Died of disease Nov. 26, 1862, at Cumberland, Md.
"	Roar, Sebastian <i>x</i>	{
"	Roderick, William.....	{ Wounded May 12, 1864, at battle Spottsylvania.
"	Rousculp, William.....	{
"	Rousculp, Noah <i>x</i>	{
"	Rousculp, Simon <i>x</i>	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Nov. 1, 1863.
"	Sain, William L. <i>a</i>	{ Wounded at battle Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY K—Continued.

Private,.....	Smith, Peter W. <i>a</i>	{ Promoted Corporal Nov. 1, 1862. Wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
"	Shreeves, James H. <i>x</i>	{ Wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
"	Still, Henry H. <i>x</i>	{ Taken prisoner at Martinsburg, June 14, 1863; also at Monocacy July 9, 1864.
"	Strohl, Samuel.....	{ Killed Sept. 19, 1864, in battle Opequan.
"	Swinehart, Enos E.....	{ Killed May 12, 1864, in battle of Spottsylvania.
"	Swinehart, Noah <i>x</i> ...	{ Promoted Corporal Jan. 16, 1865. Wounded May 6, 1864.
"	Voorhes, William <i>a</i> , ...	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 1, 1863.
"	Walters, John <i>a</i>	{ Promoted Corporal March 18, 1865.
"	Whitmer, Thomas H. <i>a</i>	{ Taken prisoner in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864. Promoted Sergeant.
"	Westall, George W. <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Corporal May 24, 1865. Wounded in battle Fisher's Hill, Sept 21, 1864.
"	Wilson, Samuel <i>x</i>	{ Wounded in battle July 9, 1864, at Monocacy.
"	Wolf, Lewis H.....	{ Died May 16, 1864, of wounds received in battle Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
"	Young, Michael C. <i>x</i>	{ Promoted Chief Musician Jan. 1, 1865, and transferred to Non-Commissioned Staff of Regiment.
"	Young, Joseph D. <i>a</i>	{ Wounded May 9, 1864, in battle Spottsylvania.
"	Zartman, Henry.....	{ Discharged May 24, 1865, at Little York, Pa., for disability, resulting from wounds.
"	Zartman, Noah <i>a</i>	{ Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Nov. 1, 1863.
"	Zartman, Simon.....	{ Discharged May 14, 1865, at Danville, Va., for disability, resulting from wounds received May 12, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY K—Continued.

Private,.....	Samuel Basore <i>x</i>	{	
"	Zartman, Daniel <i>x</i>	{	
"	King, Frank C. <i>a</i>	{	Promoted Corporal Nov. 1, 1862. Wounded at battle Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; also wounded May 6, 1864.
"	Gillhart, Geo. W.	{	Killed May 12, 1864, in battle Spottsylvania.
Mustered in at Camp Steubenville, Ohio, September, 1862. Company K was not mustered till some days after the former Companies.			

RECRUITS.

Private,.....	Edyngton, John <i>x</i>	{	Drafted.
"	Garwood, Robert J. <i>x</i>	{	Drafted. Wounded Sept 22, 1864.
"	Harper, Wm. H. <i>x</i>	{	Drafted. Taken prisoner in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864.
"	Irwin, Jas. L. <i>x</i>	{	Drafted.
"	Lee, Wm. H. <i>x</i>	{	Drafted.
"	McCarren, Frederick <i>x</i>	{	Drafted.
"	Masker, Martin V. <i>x</i>	{	Drafted.
"	Nixon, Thos. <i>x</i>	{	Substitute.
"	Donavan, Wm. <i>a</i>	{	Substitute.
"	Kennett, Andrew J. <i>a</i>	{	Drafted.
"	Moore, Robert <i>x</i>	{	Drafted. Captured in battle Monocacy, July 9, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY K—Continued.

Private,.....	Webley Wm. W. <i>x</i>	{	Drafted. Wounded Aug. 19, 1864, in battle Smithfield, Va.
"	Graffen, Joseph.....	{	Substitute. Killed Sept. 19, 1864, in battle of Opequan.
"	Allen, Thomas N.....	{	Drafted. Taken prisoner July 9, 1864. Died in Rebel prison at Danville, Va., Nov. 25, 1864.
"	Hodgison, Benj.....	{	Drafted. Died of disease July 26, 1864, at Annapolis, Md.
"	Saulter, John P.....	{	Substitute. Died of disease in field Hospital near Strasburg, Va., Sept. 28, 1864.
"	Athey, Thos. M.....	{	Drafted. Deserted at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.
"	Antonio, Folio.....	{	Substitute. Deserted at Monocacy, July 8, 1864.
"	Ross, Jeremiah <i>a</i>	{	Drafted. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 1, 1865.
"	Pierce, Thos. <i>x</i>	{	Substitute.
"	Williams, John.....	{	Substitute.
"	Vanshultz, Robt.....	{	Substitute. Deserted.
"	William, John.....	{	Substitute. Deserted.
"	Williamson, John.....	{	Substitute. Deserted.
"	White, John.....	{	Substitute. Deserted.
"	Wilkins, John.....	{	Substitute. Deserted.
"	Wells, Geo. C.....	{	Substitute. Deserted.
"	Graber, Joseph.....	{	Drafted. Died of disease — 1864.

APPENDIX.

Poem—Biographical Sketches—Letter from Col. McKinnie—National Cemeteries.

POEM.

The following poem, composed by Rev. J. K. Andrews, Chaplain of the Regiment, was called forth by the great sickness and mortality of the Regiment during the winter of 1862 and '63, at Martinsburg, Virginia. It is given to the public substantially as it was then and there written at leisure moments in his tent. No sentiment or versé has been added or taken out. It personifies the grass growing in the hospital tent as replying to the sick soldier's questioning, why and for what it was growing there. The Chaplain, in his introduction to the poem, says, "during the winter of 1863, our hospital tent near Martinsburg, Virginia, was crowded with sick, deaths occurring almost every day. The grass began to grow under the cots soon after the hospital was occupied, and by the middle of February it had grown so high that it almost touched the bottom of the beds. A sick soldier said to me one day, 'Chaplain, I have been thinking about this grass; it's a strange place for it to grow.'" His words suggested the poem.

N. B.—The words "held erst by other hands," &c., on page 213 refers to the Rebel General Jackson's forces, which had camped on the same ground late in the autumn of 1862. The language "and free the slaves," &c., on page 215, refers to the emancipation proclamation, which had been issued a few weeks before it was written.

THE SICK SOLDIER'S TALK WITH THE GRASS GROWING IN THE HOSPITAL.

BY REV. J. K. ANDREWS.

Strangely out of time and place !

How came you here ?

Why thus appear ?

Come you forth to chide and blame,

Crimson mortal cheek with shame,

Or bring you cheer ?

Winter's scepter rules the hour ;

Fierce winds blow,

The drifting snow

Wildly careers. E'en the ground

Lies ice-locked close around

Where now you grow.

Peering first a slender blade

Up from the sod,

And hardened clod,

Held erst by other hands,

Made hard by hostile bands

That here have trod.

Wrested now from foeman's grasp,

The canvass spread

And soldier's bed

Shelter you from frost and snow ;

Keeping guard 'gainst friend or foe,

Or careless tread.

Fragile, tender, beauteous thing !
 Encircled so
 By scenes of woe ;
Tainted by the fevered breath ;
Tortured by the moan of death ;
 Yet still you grow.

Not the hard and heavy tread
 Of foeman's foot
 That crushed your root ;
Not the winter's killing breath
Wilts, or blights, or dooms to death,
 Your tender shoot.

Higher, stronger, still you grow ;
 As though the while
 Ye would beguile
Thoughts away from piteous moans,
Sickenings sights, and dying groans,
 By life's sweet smile.

Hast thou, stranger, tongue and message ?
 Then speak, for lo !
 My soul would know
From thee, prophet thou, or preacher,
Heavenly, or earthly teacher,
 Why all this woe ?

Sufferer, I have a message,
Hear it thou ; 'Tis heaven's presage
 Both you, and I
 Are doomed to die
 And lowly lie.
 Yet when life's o'er,
 And I'm no more,
You immortal, shall survive.
On, still on, the soul must live
 Forevermore.

And dying christian, for your ear
Heaven sends this word of cheer :

 Your home's on high,
To dwell with yonder ransomed throng,
And ever sing the ransomed's song,
 Beyond the sky.

Soldier ! wan, and wasted now,
Death-dew gathering on the brow,
Catch these whispers soft and low:

 'Tis not in vain,
 Not for a name
 Or empty fame,
 You dare to brave
 Death and the grave,
 You *die* to *save*—

Save a periled nation's life,
End a nation's bloody strife,
 And free the slave.

Patriot ! Listen ! I've for thee
Gladdening words of prophesy.

 As in the dust
 By foeman crushed,
 Downtrodden, I
 Did helpless lie,
 And yet not die ;
 With sickening moans,
 And dying groans,
 And fevered breath,
 And taint of death
 Poisoning the air ;
 Green, fresh and fair
 Before your eyes
 You see me rise,

So now, alas ! in heaven's sight,

The cause of freedom and of right

By treacherous blow

Of traitor foe

Lies smitten low.

Cruel war, and dangers rife,

Do imperil the nation's life.

Yet know ye still

By heaven's will,

No boding ill,

Or deadly thrust

Her hopes have crushed,

Or drawn her trust

From God and right,

And Freeman's might.

Who'll dare, despite

The foemen strong,

To press still on,

With hearts still brave,

Through God to save

Her from the grave.

Ere is righted all this wrong,

Ere your dreary winter's gone,

Ere peace angels coming sing,

Beauteous, blooming, lovely spring ;

While traitor's mouth,

Both North and South,

And traitor's hand

All o'er the land

Are leagued together

The States to sever ;

While horrid war

Spreads wide and far

O'er all the nation

Sad desolation,

Longing eyes begin to see



ROBERT HILLES

1ST LIEUT. CO. B. 126TH REGT. O.V.I.

Springing germs of liberty.
Crocus-like, so cheeringly
 Growing, as though
 No wail of woe,
 No sighs or tears,
 Or doubts or fears,
 Or desolation
 Swept o'er the nation.
These appalling, weighty woes
Are not freedom's dying throes.
 These boding fears,
 These flowing tears,
 All this wailing,
 This heart-failing
 Are sent to try
 And purify.
 These sufferings dire,
 Baptism of fire,
 Are sent to scourge,
 And sent to purge.
Heaven-sent, this bloody strife,
Hastes to save a nation's life,
 'Mid clang of arms,
 And dread alarms,
 Comes borne along
 The joyous song
 Of jubilee.
 A nation's free !
Labors that your fathers wrought,
Battles that your fathers fought,
Will not, cannot come to naught.
 That banner bright,
 By heaven's might,
 Before the world
 Which they unfurled,

Still on shall wave
Over the brave,
But not the slave.
Then patriots, cheer !
Away, each fear !
The right defend !
Hope to the end !

CAMP MARTINSBURG, Va., Feb. 27, 1863.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COL. AARON W. EBRIGHT.

Col. Ebright was born in Bloom Township, Fairfield County, Ohio, June thirteenth, 1822. He was married to Minerva Ricketts, December twenty-eighth, 1843, at the residence of her father, in Fairfield County. He was engaged in the occupation of farming until 1856, when he was elected sheriff of Fairfield County. He served two terms (four years), as sheriff, and was considered an honorable and efficient officer. In 1861 he went to California with horses. He returned from California in the summer of 1862. Shortly after his return, he was appointed and commissioned by Gov. Tod as Major of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment, and joined the Regiment in October, 1862, soon after his appointment. He was an efficient and faithful officer, and took part with his Regiment in all the battles and campaigns of the summer and autumn, 1863. Major Ebright was promoted Lieut. Col. *vice* Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Harlan, who had resigned February sixteenth, 1864. He received his commission from Gov. John Brough, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1864. At the reorganization of the army in March, 1864, Col. B. F. Smith was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps. Lieut. Col. Ebright was thus left in first command of the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment, which position he continued to hold until the time of his death.

In the battle of the Wilderness, he led his men into action calmly and bravely, encouraging them by voice and action, his lion courage aroused, the light of battle in his eyes, a soldier terrible in his splendid bravery. In that fatal assault on the enemy's works on the morning of the sixth of May, he had his horse shot dead under him. In the terrible battle of Spottsyl-

vania C. H. he especially distinguished himself by his gallant conduct. In this battle Col. Ebright was slightly wounded in the head, but fortunately was not so badly disabled as to be obliged to leave his Regiment, and soon after resumed command. At the battles of North Ann, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Monocacy, his services and conduct were ever deserving of the highest honors. At the battle of Opequan, September nineteenth, 1864, Col. Ebright again led his men into action with more than usual coolness and courage. It was to be his last battle. While bravely leading the Regiment in a charge on the enemy's lines, he was stricken down by a minnie ball, and soon expired. The following letter, written by Chaplain Andrews to his grief stricken wife and children, explains the circumstances of his death and burial :

WINCHESTER, VA., SEPT. 21ST, 1864.

Mrs. Ebright:—You will doubtless have learned through a dispatch I sent to-day to Mr. Embick, of Lancaster, of the sad intelligence of your dear husband's death. And I write you now, *the first opportunity I have had*, to give more particulars than I could by telegraph. We broke up camp at three A. M. Monday, advanced on the enemy, met them about eight or nine o'clock. The fight soon became general and severe, and our Brigade became engaged. The Colonel drew up his Regiment, I learn, with more than his usual coolness, sent back his horse and led the men on in the charge on the enemy's lines. While doing this he fell mortally wounded—struck by a minnie ball in the breast, I believe. He was borne back a little. Being busily engaged taking care of the wounded in the hospital, I did not hear of his fall for a time. As soon as I could I started in search of his body, to see if there was any possibility of sending his remains back to Harper's Ferry, where Lieut. Lamb was and where it could be embalmed. This I found impossible, even Gen. Russell's remains could not be sent back. He was in the meantime carefully interred, in a way that he could be taken up and his grave marked. When we advanced here, I found I

could get an undertaker here to make a good coffin, enclosed in a rough box, and have his remains brought up to Winchester, Virginia, and interred in a cemetery, where they will rest in peace and security till such time as they can be sent to you. I employed this undertaker, and soon after I did so Lieut. Lamb arrived. He approved of what I had done, as the best we could do under the circumstances. I enclose the undertaker's card, and you can correspond with him at any time, in reference to the disposition you wish made of the remains, provided Lieut. Lamb or myself should not be here.

Your dear husband, you have the consolation of knowing, was a good officer, and had during this campaign won the confidence and esteem of his Regiment as a brave commander. He falls in his country's cause, and dies as many a brave and good man has fallen. But all this will not prevent you from feeling your sore bereavement. I sympathize with you in this, and you will have many who will do so. But it is to Him who is the widow's stay and the afflicted's friend, that I commend you. Go tell Him your sorrow and cast your cares on Him. Two other officers, Capt. Hyatt and Lieut. Ricksecker, fell on the same field, and a number of worthy privates. We have had a valuable victory.

Yours, in sympathy and kindness,

J. K. ANDREWS, Chaplain.

About two weeks after Col. Ebright's death, his body was removed to the East End Cemetery at Lancaster, Ohio.

The death of Col. Ebright produced the most profound sorrow in the Regiment. In his death, the Regiment had lost the services of a most faithful and beloved commander. Col. Ebright's family consisted of two sons and two daughters. The eldest son died at four years of age. The youngest son, ten years old, was thrown from a buggy and killed the fall before his father's death. The eldest daughter died in 1866, and his wife died May twenty-ninth, 1870. Mrs. Lizzie Ustick, who furnished this sketch, is the youngest daughter and only surviving member of the family. Her residence is at Washington C.H., Fayette County, Ohio.

REV. CAPT. JONATHAN S. MCCREADY.

Extract of sketch prepared by Rev William Wishart, New Athens, Ohio.

Capt. McCready, the son of Hugh and Nancy McCready, was born near New Galilee, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, April fifteenth, 1828. He was the oldest of a family of six children, of whom only three—one brother and two sisters—yet survive. His grandparents on his father's side, Stewart and Anne McCready, were of Irish descent: those on his mother's side, John and Mary Sharp, were of Scotch descent. On both sides they were in moderate circumstances with regard to the wealth of this world, but highly respectable and religious—all being members of the Associate Presbyterian Church. His father, Mr. Hugh McCready, still lives, and is at present a worthy and esteemed member of the United Presbyterian congregation of Darlington, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. His mother, who departed this life, May twentieth, 1851, is said to have been a woman of more than ordinary intelligence and piety. Being the child of such parents, Mr. McCready enjoyed in early life the advantage of religious instruction, discipline, and example. His parents having dedicated him to God in baptism, early and diligently taught him the fear of the Lord, and in him we have an instructive example of the efficacy of parental and especially of maternal influence, as instrumental, under God, in moulding the character of children for good.

Mr. Hugh McCready is a farmer, and having intended his son for the same occupation, he brought him up to labor on the farm; but, as young Jonathan grew up towards manhood there was developed in his mind an earnest and increasing desire for knowledge. He eagerly and perseveringly thirsted for an education. This love of knowledge was a prominent trait in his

character as long as he lived; and it was, no doubt, conferred by God as a means of preparing him for his future work, and as an eminent qualification in this work. At that time, however, his prospect of gratifying this desire was very dark and gloomy. His father had no other help on the farm, and was therefore unwilling to send him to school, and he would not go without his father's consent.

Accordingly, in these circumstances, an occurrence took place which serves to illustrate the wisdom of God in opening up a way for the accomplishment of his purposes, and at the same time shows how those dispensations of his Providence, that are seemingly adverse, really conduce to our advantage. But we shall give the reader an account of this occurrence in his own simple and interesting language: "In the spring of my nineteenth year I thought much about going to school; my desire increased. About the last of harvest an accident happened, which I knew was sent of God, to change the course of my life. I had the misfortune, as I thought, to get my shoulder dislocated. It did not mend rapidly. My father reluctantly consented to my going to school that winter, saying that I might come back in the spring, if I chose, and inwardly hoping that I would. Here I would set up my pillar and write upon it—Ebenezer. I feel bound upon every remembrance of it to thank God for the sad day this painful incident occurred and for the results He brought out of it."

Thus our brother's course for life was changed. His earthly father had intended him for a farmer; but his heavenly Father intended him for a higher and holier calling; and how easily He frustrates man's purpose and works out his own blessed design. Capt. McCready was now sent to an academy at Darlington, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, where, with the exception of one short term in which he attended an academy at Poland, Ohio, he continued to prosecute his studies till he was prepared to enter the junior class in college.

In the spring of 1850 he came to Franklin College and en-

tered the junior class. Here, with the exception of one session, the summer of 1851, which he spent at home, he continued to pursue his studies until he was graduated in the fall of 1852. He was a diligent and accurate student, and graduated honorably in a class consisting of thirteen young men, a majority of whom are at present ministers of the gospel, usefully and honorably employed in their respective fields of labor. He studied Theology in the Associate Seminary at Canonsborough, finished his course in the summer of 1855, and was licensed by the Associate Presbytery of Ohio, in October the same year. During the following winter he preached as a probationer in Chartiers and Muskingum Presbyteries. On the twentieth of May, 1856, he was married to Miss Margaret McFarland, daughter of Judge McFarland, of New Athens, Ohio, and sister of Rev. James and William McFarland, who are highly esteemed ministers of the United Presbyterian Church. Capt. McCready obtained a wife, who, like woman when she at first came from the hand of her Creator, was truly a help-meet for him, drinking in deeply of the same spirit with himself. She cordially sympathized and co-operated with him in all his self-denying labors. But on the same week after his marriage, at a meeting of the Associate Synod in Pittsburg, he accepted a call from the Associate Congregation of Cadiz, and after making a short visit to his father's, he returned and commenced his labors in the congregation. He was ordained and installed over his charge by the Presbytery of Muskingum, August seventh, 1856.

And now commenced our brother's short but active and eventful career, as a pastor and minister. As a pastor, he was kind, attentive, and social, but at the same time firm and consistent, and the consequence was that he soon gained a firm hold both of the affections and confidence of his people. As a preacher, in our judgment, he had few superiors. He was endowed by nature with a clear and penetrating intellect, which was highly cultivated by study and richly stored with theological knowledge. His sermons were generally written, and were the result of dili-

gent and careful preparation. His language was well selected and comprehensive; his style logical and energetic; and his discourses as a whole well arranged. His delivery was not of that boisterous and declamatory kind which will excite the admiration of the crowd at first, but soon become wearisome or perhaps even disgusting. He was calm and deliberate, speaking generally in a familiar, conversational manner, but sometimes warming into deep or intense feeling, which however, in most cases was modestly restrained from breaking forth into noisy demonstration. His voice was flexible and quite pleasant to the ear; his utterance very distinct and sufficiently rapid; and his appearance graceful and becoming.

His great aim in preaching the gospel evidently was to exhibit his subject and not himself to his hearers, and the art of doing this he possessed in an eminent degree. His manner was so natural, his language so transparent, and his subject usually exhibited in such a clear and interesting light that the attention of his hearers was at once withdrawn from every thing else and wholly occupied with his subject. Such preaching, of course, would not, like that noisy declamation which so often hides its subject behind itself, draw to his own person the admiration of the multitude, nor acquire for him the reputation of a great orator; but it most effectually accomplished the design of all true oratory; it enlightened the mind and carried conviction to the heart.

Capt. McCready volunteered in the service of his country August fourteenth, 1862. This important step, we have reason to believe, was taken by him under a deep conviction of duty, after mature and prayerful reflection. He had ever regarded slavery as a crying wrong, a crime of unparalleled enormity, as "the sum of all villainies." He knew that the struggle in which our Government was engaged was a struggle with the slave power of the Nation, which causelessly, yea, shamelessly rebelled against the Government, in order to secure the extension and perpetuation of this horrible and cruel system of wrong. The

Government, in its extreme need, had called for six hundred thousand men. Recruiting had been going on for some time, and had become quite difficult, and yet it was necessary to raise, at least, one company more in order to furnish to the Government the quota of the county. In these circumstances he thought he was called, in the providence of God, to devote himself and his influence to the service of the country, and to give a practical demonstration of the sincerity of his faith and profession, by sharing with others, and especially with the young men of his own charge, in the labors and perils of this bloody strife between liberty and slavery. But the reader will best judge of the views and feelings which prompted him to this course from the following extract, taken from a letter written by him to his congregation a little more than two months after he entered the service: "Your pulpit was not silent in regard to those sins which have convulsed the land. Nor did it give an uncertain non-committal sound, taking its cue from the dictations of party politics. It was 'known and read of all men.' Seven years ago, when thousands of statesmen and divines, who are now with it, were against it, it preached what it preaches to-day, and what all the pulpits are coming rapidly to preach. It had not to be impelled by divine judgments. To these truths, which I have preached to you, dear brethren, if I fall in this struggle, I am a martyr. But for their influence, I had not been here. My home was as dear, my life as sweet, my congregation as near to me as others' are to them. As for official promotion, I was stepping down. As for money, I am probably losing. Besides, what is money compared with life and home comforts?"

But you and I had raised up a standard for God's truth. We stood up for its divinity. We talked—the time came to act. God demanded sacrifices in its behalf. The clergy of the South had shown how much they were willing to dare for this error—this great self-evident lie—this blot upon civilization—this outrage upon all religion and all virtue. God put the question to us: Were we willing to do and dare as much for truth, for lib-

erty, for country? What could I reply? I may fall! your beloved sons and brothers may fall! Be it so. Our testimony in behalf of God's truth is not lost. You will reap the benefit of it in future years."

Our brother's influence was, at that time, the great means of raising the required quota of volunteers. Many young men from various parts of the county, and from other counties, enlisted under him who otherwise would not have entered the service. And many parents, in view of their sons going with him, consented for them to enlist.

The time that Capt. McCready spent in the army, before he received the fatal wound which terminated his life, was about one year and eight months. This period seems to have been the most busy portion of his active and busy life; and we trust it was spent profitably—not merely with reference to the temporal salvation of the country, but also with reference to the eternal salvation of sinners. For though he was required, as the captain of a company, to devote time and attention to military affairs, yet he was never forgetful of the fact that he sustained a more exalted and spiritual office, whose obligations were paramount; and though he deemed it necessary, for the time, to bear the carnal sword, yet he was always mindful of the fact that it was his chief business to wield the sword of the Spirit. Hence, during this period, he prepared sermons, preached on all appropriate occasions, visited and conversed with the sick, and performed every other ministerial duty, as occasion offered. It was indeed to him a painful necessity that kept him so long away from his congregation, but still his heart was not the less in his appropriate work; he endeavored to improve his time and his official influence for the promotion of the cause of God and the interests of religion in the army. During this period he kept a diary, in which we find not only an interesting account of various incidents that attracted his attention, but also many of his daily thoughts, meditations, and prayers. It reveals to us much of the hidden man of the heart. It informs us of secret

communion enjoyed, and of spiritual blessings sought and conferred, to which the world is a stranger. It shows us that our brother, in the midst of the surrounding wickedness of the camp, and in prospect of the dangers of battle, often sought and found a Peniel where he wrestled with God, and no doubt "had power with him." Much indeed might be extracted from this diary which would be highly interesting and instructive to the reader, but it would require more space than we wish to occupy. We cannot, however, pass without presenting at least one meditation and prayer which was intensely interesting to us, and we think will be so to others. We present it not only as a consoling evidence of the true piety of the dead, but also as an important example for the imitation of the living:

CAMP MARTINSBURG, VIRGINIA, JANUARY 1, 1863.

"I am in good health. Have been in the service since August fourteenth, four months and sixteen days. These months have been months of mercy to me. During that time I have been fit for duty, except about two weeks. My wife, in the providence of God, was permitted to visit me and remain almost a month. Our fare has been good and our marches easy. My sick brother has gone home. In a religious point of view, my lot has not been quite so pleasant. Still I have been preserved from bringing disgrace upon the cause of God by any irregularity in my walk, and I hope I enjoy the favor of my God. Imperfect as I am, I greatly desire to say: 'Above all things thy face, Lord, seek, will I.' And now I would desire, above all things, God's blessing upon myself, and wife, and friends. I deem it proper, therefore, this day, in view of my circumstances, to mark this day, by a brief prayer to God, and a dedication of myself, soul and body, to him anew, until I shall see how it will go with me.

"I, therefore, J. S. McCready, on this first of January, 1863, in the presence of God and his holy angels, in this my tent, alone, so far as this world is concerned, do again, as I have often done before, give myself, my wife, and all I have to God, and do this

day avouch the Lord to be my God in Christ. And I solemnly swear with uplifted hand to be on the Lord's side, his Spirit assisting me, to be faithful to his cause, to live in his fear, and to make him my reliance in those dangers and trials of which I have reason to expect this year to be fruitful. So help me God, Father, Son, and Spirit, to keep this bond for Christ's sake, whereunto I do this day affix my hand and seal.

J. S. MCCREADY, [SEAL.]

His diary indeed abounds much in ejaculatory prayers and thanksgivings, indicating a high degree of spiritual-mindedness. He seems to have been eminently conformed to the Apostle's direction: "Be careful for nothing, but in every thing by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God."

In the providence of God, Capt. McCready, in that terrible battle, when Lieutenant-General Grant commenced those battles before Richmond, was mortally wounded. This battle commenced on the fifth of May, 1864, though the regiment to which he belonged was not properly engaged in it till the day following. We have been told that when soldiers enter into those battles in which they are wounded or slain, they not unfrequently have strange or unaccountable impressions upon their minds, which seem almost like premonitions of what is to take place. I will not affirm anything of this kind in the case of our brother; he seems, however, to have entered into this battle with more than ordinary apprehensions of danger. This will appear from the following extract taken from his diary: "May sixth, 1864.—I write this in line of battle. 'There is no evasion for us.' We are in for this battle, and a desperate one it is to be. Had prayers at daylight, are in plain hearing of the enemy's axes, which have been going on a great part of the night, fortifying. May God protect myself and company, bless my own dear wife and friends, and give us the victory. It is my desire, if I should be killed and this should fall into the hands of friend or foe, that

it be sent to my wife. Her address is, Mrs. Rev. J. S. McCready, Cadiz, Ohio."

Our brother was not mistaken in his anticipations with respect to the impending conflict. The battle that day raged with terrific fury; the maddened hosts on both sides charged against one another with fearful impetuosity, and their blood was poured out like water. The regiment to which he belonged, as we learn from his diary, made a charge about eight o'clock in the morning, but was slowly repulsed a short distance. In this charge a few of his men were wounded and captured. Some time after this, while the battle was raging not far off, he offered up the following prayer, which he has left on record in his diary, prefaced thus: "A prayer suggested by hearing our poor boys struggling with the rebel hosts on our left. Lord God of hosts, pity our poor boys, and shield them in mercy. Make their arms strong, and their hearts strong, with confidence in thee at this fearful moment. O Lord, our cause is just. Thou art with the right. We need and deserve chastening; but, O Lord, in thy great compassion, blot out our sin. May 'the terror of God be upon our enemies,' as in the days of old. I thank thee that I am spared after the fearful ordeal through which we have passed to-day, and that the wounded in my company are so few, compared with those of others. I humbly take this as thy work, showing that 'it is no vain thing to serve thee.' And thou knowest that, by leaving my pulpit, and coming out from a sense of duty, I am trying to serve thee by a public and constant avowal of my regard for thy name. O Lord, let me live in thy sight. Bless me, my wife, my country, my congregation, my friends, *thy* church, through Christ our Son, forever. Amen!"

Capt. McCready was soon to pass through a more severe ordeal. About six o'clock in the evening he was wounded in his left arm, between the elbow and wrist, and afterwards carried off the field, by some of his own company, weak and exhausted from the loss of blood; he was carried from four to six miles,

part of the way on gum blankets and part of the way on stretchers, only reaching his resting-place about half an hour before day-light the next morning.

We shall present to the reader his own account of the circumstances in which he received his wound: "The rebels made a charge on our right, a little before sun-down on the 6th. I was confident we would repulse them, and could have done so, but some of our men acted shamefully, and broke, thus giving them the chance to enter our works. I greatly desired them to charge in front of our works, confident that we could repulse them. Soon, however, they were in our works on the right, and company after company breaking. Reluctant of the idea of leaving our works, which seemed the way to ruin, I compelled or rather told, for they did not need compulsion—my men to remain. At length it became evident that we must leave. Seeing some rebels coming near, I bade our boys to fire, and as I did, I was shot in the left arm between the wrist and elbow. I had not expected it, though I was not surprised at it; and in my heart I thanked God that I could acquiesce in his will, and that it was no worse a wound than it was, and that it was in my left arm. At this point I had to shift for myself. Bearing off to the left for some reason, I ran angling across the enemy's fire, until I had gone, say fifty yards. My hat caught a limb, which it drew with it some distance, when the limb tore it off, and flung it a rod or two back toward the enemy. I concluded I could not afford to pay the price of going back among the rebels to recover it. I recollect perfectly the decision of the moment, which must have been made in going a step or two. It was not fear that deterred me, I feel sure. I regretted to lose my hat, and something almost led me to go back. But I remember deciding that it was wrong to put my life in so much peril for a hat. Having gone thus far, for the first time, I felt weak, and the thought that I was loosing blood occurred to me, and looking down I saw it was pouring down my side and leg. I felt as though I could not go much further. And seeing a small tree, I went to it with the intention of throwing myself

on the ground behind it, but could not brook the idea of falling into the hands of the rebels, and then I knew it would subject—
——.”

The above seems to have been written by our brother after he reached Fredericksburg, Va., on his way to Washington, D. C., and from some cause it breaks off thus abruptly in the middle of a sentence. Probably the pain and exhaustion arising from his wound prevented his writing further at that time, and afterwards he was never able to finish it. After his wife met him at Washington, however, he related to her some further incidents which may be of some interest to the reader. By information from her, then, we learn that the weakness from loss of blood, of which he speaks above, resulted in a swoon; he fainted and lay some time on the ground in a state of insensibility. After coming to, he found himself in great danger from the bullets, which were whistling round him, and looking about he saw a small ravine or ditch, in which he laid himself down for protection. This place was to him literally “a covert from the storm.” While he was lying here a perfect storm of bullets from either side, at times, swept along the ground, passing so close to him, that if he had stretched up his hand, it would have been literally riddled by them. In the meantime the Rebels drove our men back, and held the ground for some distance beyond where he was lying. In these circumstances a rebel officer and four or five rebel soldiers came along and took refuge in the same place where he was lying. After awhile, Capt. McCready pulled out his diary to look at some things in it. The rebel officer asked him for it; it was handed to him, and after looking over it a little, he returned it again. But at length our men began to drive the rebels back, so that it became necessary for the officer and his men to leave in order to avoid being captured. As they were leaving, however, one of the rebel soldiers cocked his gun and turned it towards Capt. McCready to shoot him, but the officer instantly catching him by the shoulder, turned him round, and ordered him to go forward, and thus Capt. McCready was left without injury.

But truly it was a critical moment; there was but a step between him and death. His appointed time, however, had not yet come. But our men having then recovered the ground, Capt. McCready was afterwards found by one of his own company, and carried off the field. He had his wound dressed the next day, and he was afterwards sent, along with some others, in an ambulance to Fredericksburg, which was reached after forty-eight tedious hours of travel. From Fredericksburg he was sent to Emory Hospital, near Washington, at which place he arrived, May 17, 1864. Here, in the course of a few days, his wife came to him, and continued to attend him, with the deepest solicitude and the most untiring vigilance.

While he remained here his sufferings were at times very severe; "he was chastened with pain upon his bed, and the multitude of his bones with strong pain." He had a hemorrhage from his arm, and nearly bled to death, on May 19th, two days after he arrived at the hospital. His arm was then more carefully dressed, and it was thought would get better; but on the 17th of June, when he had recovered a little from his extreme debility, it broke out and bled again. And after this these hemorrhages followed one after another more frequently, until at length his physician concluded that it was indispensably necessary to amputate his arm. This was done July 6th, when, on examination, some pieces of the bullet were found still remaining in the arm.

Capt. McCready now seemed to recover a little, and about the first of August, Hon. John A. Bingham, who showed him no little attention and kindness during his affliction, had him brought from the hospital to his own room in Washington, which was a much more comfortable place. Here he still seemed to get a little better till the 20th of August, when he left Washington, in the hope that by resting a few days in Baltimore and some other places by the way, he might get home. He stopped in Baltimore at the house of Mr. W. K. Carson, a ruling elder in the United Presbyterian congregation of that city. But

he had not long been there till he took a severe chill, and then he continued to go down gradually until Sept. 7, 1864, when about eight o'clock in the evening, he calmly fell asleep. Peaceful was his departure, for that faith that actuated him in life was his stay and support in death, and hope, that "anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, which entereth into that within the veil," kept him firm and immovable, when deep called unto deep, and when the waves of affliction and billows of death passed over him. Rev. J. P. Little, who visited Capt. McCready during his last illness, and had the opportunity of inquiring into his views and feelings with reference to death, in a letter to the writer, speaks of him as follows: "This long period of his suffering, I have reason to believe, was with him a season neither clear nor dark; *but at the evening time it was light.* The clouds cleared away, the sun of righteousness shone forth, and he departed in peace."

We had not the sad but much desired privilege of seeing and conversing with our dear brother during his last affliction; but from the friends who were with him we learn that in his severe and long-protracted suffering, he manifested a patience and resignation that gave clear evidence of the presence and power of that faith, which, by contemplating and realizing the glories of the future world, overcomes the trials as well as the allurements of the present. At times, indeed, he suffered not only from outward but also from inward trouble; he knew what it was to have spiritual conflicts with the doubts and fears of remaining unbelief; and generally his religious experience seems to have not been so much that of triumphant assurance, as that of humble and prayerful reliance. But as he drew near to the end of life, his faith grew stronger, the darkness of doubt and fear vanished away, and the light of divine consolation shined brighter and brighter. And when his physician told him, some time before his death, that he could not live long, he expressed the emotions of his heart in the following language:—

"My thirsty soul longs veh'mently,
Yea, faints, thy courts to see;
My very heart and flesh cry out,
O living God, for thee!"

Thus, confident and “willing rather to be absent from the body and to be present with the Lord,” he departed, as we trust, to those blessed abodes where sorrow and sighing, sickness and death, can never come. He has left behind a noble example not only of Christian piety, but also of firm and self-denying patriotism. His age at the period of death was thirty-six years, four months, and twenty-three days. He had labored in the ministry between eight and nine years. These labors, we trust, have “not been in vain in the Lord.” Had he lived in the days of religious persecution, he would, no doubt, have been a martyr. As it was, he came to his end by the exercise of that Christian fortitude which will follow what is believed to be the path of duty at all hazards, and which will resist even unto blood, striving against sin.

CAPT. RICHARD M. LYONS.

The following are biographical sketches sent by Mrs. Martha McFarland, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, (formerly Mrs. Capt. Lyons.)

These sketches were published in Harrison County papers at the time of the Captain's death.

SKETCH NO. 1.

Richard Miles Lyons, son of Mr. John and Mrs. Mary Lyons, was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, on the 11th day of July, 1831. Being blessed with a pious parentage, he enjoyed the advantages of an early religious education—based upon the Word of God and the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, of which his father is a Ruling Elder—the blessed results of which were seen in his after life.

He evinced in early youth a very decided preference for literary pursuits, and after having had the full benefits of the common school, he was, when sixteen years of age, sent to the Academy at New Hagerstown, O., then under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Lindley. Here he was characterized by application to his studies, respect for his teachers, and kindness toward his associates. The result of an academical life thus spent, was the rapid acquisition of knowledge, and the esteem of all with whom he was associated. But as he was mainly dependent upon his own resources, it was necessary for him to teach a part of each year, in order to procure support, while at the Academy the remainder of it. His time was thus occupied with alternate teaching and studying, until he had reached his nineteenth year, when a severe and incurable attack of bronchitis, with which he had

been for some time threatened, admonished him to exchange his sedentary mode of life for one of greater activity. After this his attention was given mostly to agricultural employments until 1860.

During the twentieth year of his age, he became connected, by profession of his faith, with the Ridge church. Shortly after this he was elected Superintendent of the Ridge Sabbath School, in which capacity he labored efficiently and successfully for eight years. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Jolly, of New Market, Ohio, and his second wife was Miss Martha Coe, near Wintersville, O., who, with a little daughter—Mary Keturah—by his first marriage, survives him to mourn her sad bereavement.

Capt. Lyons lived in retirement, cultivating his farm, until he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Harrison County in 1860, when he removed to Cadiz, the county seat. Here he became connected with the Presbyterian church, under the care of Rev. W. M. Grimes; and here, too, he engaged in his favorite employment, that of teaching in the Sabbath School, of which he was chosen Superintendent, which position he held until he engaged in his country's service as a soldier.

Capt. Lyons was always an ardent patriot, and on the first breaking out of the rebellion he felt strongly inclined to take up arms in defense of the Government; but the counsels of his friends prevailed so far as to keep him at his post in his office until the President's call for six hundred thousand men was made in 1862, when he determined to lay down the pen and take up arms. He was commissioned by the Governor of Ohio, August 9th, 1862, to recruit a company of volunteer infantry in Harrison County; and so great was his energy and popularity among the people, that although five companies had been recruited in the county, and three more partly—all of which he had aided in raising—in sixteen days he had a company raised, which organized by his unanimous election as Captain, and took for its designation Co. C., 126th Regiment O. V. I.

The battle of the Wilderness was raging with terrible fury, and the 126th Regiment expected to pass through a trying ordeal; and as a preparation, their Chaplain requested its members to spend the evening of the 5th of May in special prayer for God's care over them in the perils then so imminent. The last prayer offered on that occasion was made by Capt. Lyons, and so earnest and importunate was he, that all present appeared to be melted to tears. The regiment was hotly engaged during the next day, when about sunset he was observed to fall upon his right side, and afterwards was seen lying with his head resting upon his right arm; but owing to the uncertainty connected with war, his body could not be found, which led to foster the hope that he still lived, although a prisoner. This hope is now abandoned, and he is held as amongst the thousands who have offered their lives upon their country's altar, as the price of our national existence. Thus he died, in the vigor of manhood, being in the thirty-third year of his age.

It is not the province of the writer of this sketch to speak of the military part of the life of the deceased, but he who writes the history of our country's braves, will assign a conspicuous place to the name of Capt. Richard Miles Lyons. It is a consolation to his surviving friends to reflect that, whilst as a soldier he fought his country's battles, he was also a recruit under the lead of the Captain of Salvation, who has promised, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

The principal object of the writer of this notice, in delineating the prominent points in the life of the subject of it, is to incite young men to pursue such a line of conduct as will render them useful to their fellow men whilst they live, and will secure, through Divine grace, the approval of the Great Judge when they die.

R. H.

SKETCH NO. 2.

THE DEAD OF HARRISON COUNTY.

We have but little information of the details of the recent

battles in Virginia. Thousands upon thousands of our brave men have fallen to rise no more, and tens of thousands more are languishing with ghastly wounds. We are having a carnival of blood, and the land is wet with the tears of mourning. Harrison County has, with the rest, made her sacrifice. The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth O. V. I., in which there are three companies from Harrison County, occupied a position in Sedgwick's Corps, which bore the brunt of battle on last Thursday and Friday week. The accounts we have say the regiment suffered terribly; but, as yet, we are unable to get information of but few of the casualties. The news received has thrown the people of the whole county in the deepest gloom, makes every heart throb in sympathy, and eyes unused to weeping, diffuse with the tears of honest grief.

Since the war commenced, no nobler spirit has passed from earth than Richard Miles Lyons. Born and reared in Harrison county, he was a well known and respected citizen, and but few men could boast of more true friends. Of a pleasant disposition, he was one of those men who could be nothing else but a perfect gentleman wherever you would meet him. He had a kind word and pleasant smile for all; and in his big heart and noble soul hatred and dishonesty had no lodgment. He was a man of marked ability, and it was always his aim to use his talents to a good purpose. At the time of his death he was aged about thirty-three, and we venture the assertion that but very few men have been more useful than Capt. Lyons. When the war broke out Captain Lyons was Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Harrison county. It was his wish to enter the service at that time, but the counsel of friends prevailed, and he continued to discharge the duties of his office until the Fall of 1862, when the President issued his call for 600,000 more men, when, leaving his office in charge of a deputy, he went to work, and in a very short time recruited a company for the 126th Ohio. He was unanimously chosen Captain of the company, and has faithfully performed the duties of that office up to the hour of his death.

Capt. Lyons was always religiously inclined. Since we first knew him we believe he has been endeavoring to be an exemplary servant of God—a follower of the meek Nazarine. In the Sabbath School he always took delight, and the scholars of the Presbyterian Sabbath School of Cadiz will not soon forget the kind Superintendent, who labored with them for more than a year, and whom it gave so much joy to meet and endeavor to instruct in the knowledge of the good way. He had the pleasure of meeting with them but two short months before his death, and no one who heard the noble, manly address he made to the school will soon forget the impression made by the warm words from a gushing heart. His heart seemed to go out toward his old pupils, and warm with interest in their welfare, glowing with triumphant zeal in the thought of meeting them in that

——“Land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal reign.”

Capt. Lyons was a man of undaunted courage. He fell in the full tide of battle, at the head of the company which he loved—meeting the grim “king of terrors” with an undaunted front—as a true soldier and hero. He sleeps with the thousands of braves whose blood has watered the soil of the Old Dominion. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss. No one will be missed more in Harrison county than Capt. Lyons. His labors on earth are ended. He now sleeps where

“No rude sound shall reach his ear,
Armor’s clang or war-horse champing;
Trump nor pibroch summon there
Mustering clan or squadron tramping.”

SKETCH NO. 3.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR.

We find the following article in the Beaver (Pa.) *Argus and Radical*, of last week, and as it relates to one among the bravest of Harrison county’s soldiers that fell in battle, we print it entire. We may mention that the writer of it, the editor of the *Argus*

and Radical, is Captain Weyand, who is known and esteemed by all the soldiers of the old 126th Regiment. The occasion of the article was a local paragraph that appeared in the *Steubenville Herald*, as follows :

“Miss Mary R. Lyons, daughter of Captain R. Lyons, of the 126th Regiment, O. V. I., is visiting Mrs. Judge Martin, of this city. Captain Lyons and Captain Martin were fast friends in the 126th Regiment, that won such distinguished honors. Miss Lyons is a beautiful and intelligent young lady, and resides with Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Mansfield, at Bridgeport, Ohio.”

“Captain Lyons was commander of Company C, and the writer of this commanded Company F, same Regiment. After two days and nights of almost incessant uninterrupted fighting in the Wilderness, in May, 1864, the two armies lay down to rest, their lines at some points being not over seventy-five yards apart, but a dense growth of underbrush standing between them. The 126th O. V. I. had thrown up a few logs in their front, and behind these the men were lying with faces down and arms in their hands. Captain Lyons and ourself lay down at the root of a tree some thirty feet in the rear of the men. The ranks of his own company and ours had been thinned to an appalling extent during the past forty-eight hours, and it was of the slain, and our own escape that we talked most of during the two hours rest at the foot of the tree ; Captain Lyons spoke of his business at home (he had been County Clerk of Harrison County) and of his wife and child—the Mary referred to above—and told us he had a presentiment that he never would see them again. The sun was about one hour high at this time, and all at once, and without a note of warning, the Rebels opened a terrible fire upon our line, they having under cover of the thicket almost reached us before they fired a shot or were discovered by our men. At the first sound of battle, Captain Lyons ran to the head of his company and we to the head of ours, and for about ten minutes it was almost a hand to hand fight. Our ground would have been held but for the giving way of a brigade to our right, and

the swinging to our right rear of a rebel regiment. For a few minutes we met a withering fire from front, flank and right rear, and it was not until the ground was strewn with dead and wounded, that the line wavered, broke, and a stampede set in. Some two hundred yards back the line was reformed, and held until midnight, when new movements of the army were begun. Captain Lyons fell mortally wounded a few minutes after we parted at the foot of the tree, and we were in all probability the last person he ever talked or spoke to. His body with hundreds of others was left lying where it fell, and was never seen afterwards by either comrades or friends. He was a brave, intelligent man, and his loss was a source of profound regret to those who were more fortunate that evening than himself."

Mrs. McFarland in a letter to the author states that the Captain seemed to have a presentiment that he would be killed in battle, and so stated to her when last at home. He bravely went where duty called him, and fell in the storm of battle. Satisfactory evidence to the mind of his wife and others as to the burial of the Captain's body, was obtained from an ambulance Sergeant. Yes, he was buried as thousands of others were, without anything to designate the place.

CAPT. OLIVER W. FRANCE.

Captain France was born February ninth, 1836, at New Philadelphia, Ohio. He was a painter and cabinet maker by trade, learning his trade with his father. When he was quite young, he joined a home military company. He was also a member of the brass band. In the spring of 1861, when the war broke out, he was one of the first to enlist in the three months' service as a private. He served during that time in West Virginia, and at the expiration of his term of service, he returned to Canal Dover and continued to work at his trade. But his country again called him to arms. At the call on the first of July, 1862, he received a commission as First Lieutenant, and recruited a squad in Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, which, with two other squads, constituted Company G, of the 126th Regiment. He went with his Company to Steubenville, Ohio, and was attached to the 126th O. V. I. He was unanimously elected Captain soon after he joined the Regiment. He was a strict disciplinarian, and brave as the bravest, and was greatly beloved by his whole Company. Being the only commissioned officer present in his Company, he had led his men with the greatest gallantry, all through the terrible battle of the Wilderness, which raged so fearfully on the fifth and sixth days of May, 1864. On the evening of the sixth, he received a mortal wound, and on account of the fatal disaster which occurred that evening to that brigade, he fell in the hands of the enemy. He was taken to a field hospital near the battle ground, where he survived seventeen days. His wound resulted in death on the twenty-third of May.

The following letter from Captain Harrison, gives an account of his death and burial:

“Captain Oliver France was wounded in that terrific assault in

the Wilderness, on the evening of May sixth, 1864. He and I occupied the same tent on the seventh of May, in the Rebel hospital in the woods, very near the battle field, and we remained together until the day of his death, which occurred about ten days thereafter. He was buried within fifty rods of the tent. He was pierced through the right lung by a minnie ball, and suppuration not taking place on the outside, consequently gathered internally in the form of an abscess, which broke and caused instant death."

Yours very truly,

A. J. HARRISON.

His name was on the list of recognized bodies gathered and re-buried by Gen. Hancock's Corps, in the fall of 1864, in the National Cemetery, at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

When quite young, Captain France united with the M. E. Church, and was a consistent member. He was an earnest Sabbath School worker, and esteemed for his kindness and charity. The Captain was a married man; his wife died sometime in the winter of 1862 and '63, leaving one child, a boy, who now lives at New Philadelphia, Ohio.

NOTE.—This sketch of Captain France was furnished by his sister, Mrs. Lucinda Dixon, of Zoar Station, Ohio, assisted by E. S. France, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

CAPT. REUBEN LAMPTON.

Captain Lampton was a native of the "Old Dominion," and was called upon to shed his life's blood in defense of his country, on the soil of his native State. When a young man he came to Ohio and settled in Perry County. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, he enlisted as a private, and served in that war till its close, when he returned to Perry County. On the fourth of July, 1862, being fired with the noble impulse of patriotism, he enlisted and received a commission to raise recruits. He was commissioned Captain of Company K, 126th O. V. I. The following account of his life was received from the Lodge of the G. A. R., at Thornville, named in honor of Captain Lampton:

HEADQUARTERS REUBEN LAMPTON POST, No. 240,)
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,)
THORNVILLE, O., JUNE 18, 1883.)

J. H. GILSON, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—Yours of the twelfth inst. is at hand, and in reply will say that by inquiry, I have been able to gather the following facts in relation to Captain Lampton's history.

He was born in the year 1818, in the State of Virginia, and according to the best information I can get, in Fauquier County. He and his brother, Joshua Lampton, went to the State of Kentucky while they were young men. They removed to Perry County, Ohio, about the year 1843, where he remained until the beginning of the Mexican war. At the outbreak of the Mexican war, he enlisted at Somerset, Perry County, in Captain Knowles' Company, of the 3rd O. V. I., in the year 1846. At the close of the Mexican war he returned to Perry County, Ohio, and was married to Nancy A. Hudgell, with whom he lived until the year 1862, at which time, in August of that year, he re-

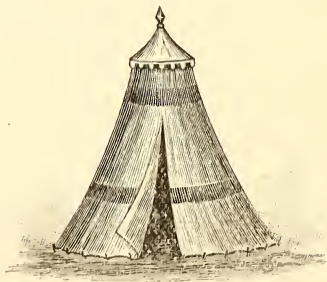
cruited a company (Company K) in Thorn Township, Perry County, Ohio, and was assigned to the 126th O. V. I. His occupation was that of a plasterer.

As to Captain Lampton's character, he was generous almost to a fault, readily forgiving an injury and never forgetting a favor. He was a man of wonderful physical power. Though noted for his kindness of heart and gentleness of manner, he was among the bravest of men, apparently without fear; he would meet any danger that duty made necessary, and nothing short of death could make him yield to an enemy when engaged in battle. Captain Lampton was well known here, where every one who knew him, still remembers him with the greatest reverence and respect.

I hope you will make use of all your means to obtain correctly the facts connected with Captain Lampton's history, for I would like very much to see him properly placed in your book, as it is likely it will be the only place that he will be mentioned in history. Wishing you all the success possible in your arduous undertaking, I beg to remain,

Faithfully your comrade,

J. F. LAWYER.



Previous to his death, Captain Lampton had participated in all the battles and skirmishes of the Regiment. In the dreadful conflict at the battle of the Wilderness, he was especially gallant,

eliciting the admiration and confidence of his men, and inspiring them with courage in that trying ordeal. At Spottsylvania, on the ninth of May, at six P. M., a detail from the 126th Regiment, of one hundred men and three officers, one of whom was Captain Lampton, were sent out to reinforce the picket line, in order to make an advance to reconnoiter the enemy's position. A very terrific fight ensued, in which Captain Lampton was mortally wounded and died soon after. His Company, in his death, lost the services of a highly esteemed and as brave an officer as ever served in the Army of the Potomac.

“There sounds not to the trump of fame,
The echo of a nobler name.”

Captain Lampton was among the number of recognized dead of the 126th Regiment that were collected from the battle field of Spottsylvania, and interred in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

CAPT. THOMAS J. HYATT.

Captain Hyatt was born August fifth, 1830, in Augusta Township, Carroll County, Ohio. In his earlier years he worked with his father on a farm. He next devoted his time to the pursuit of acquiring an education, and afterwards engaged in the profession of school teacher. He was married March twenty-ninth, 1856, to Miss Mary Theresa Atkinson, who still survives him. At the time of his enlistment, he with his family, consisting of two sons, Edward, aged six, and Harry, aged four years, resided near the village of Augusta, Carroll County, Ohio. The pressing need of the Government for help, in this hour of its peril, and the fervor of patriotism urged him to leave his interesting and beloved home and family, and join the ranks of those who were going forth manfully to battle against the enemies of their country. He was enrolled at Augusta, in August, and mustered into the U. S. service on the eighth of September, 1862, at Camp Mingo, near Steubenville, Ohio. At the organization of his company he was elected and received a commission as First Lieutenant in Company F. Lieut. Hyatt accompanied his Company and Regiment in all its campaigns, marches and battles, taking an active and efficient part until the time of his death. After the capture of Adjutant L. W. Sutherland at the battle of Locust Grove, on the twenty-seventh of November, 1863, Lieut. Hyatt was appointed Acting Adjutant of the Regiment. He entered upon the discharge of his duty in his new position, with his usual vigor and intelligence, and was a very competent and esteemed officer. In the terrific battle of the Wilderness, he displayed great bravery and tact in assisting and encouraging the Regiment in that deadly assault on the enemy's works on the morning of the sixth of May. In this assault, his horse was



Rufus Pickricker

1ST LIEUT. CO. G. 126TH REGT. O. V. I.

shot dead under him. At Spottsylvania, where the battle raged in such terrible fury, and where death reigned supreme, he was particularly gallant and conspicuous all along the line, for his daring and reckless exposure of his person in his efforts to encourage the men. At the battles of Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Monocacy, he was ever distinguished for his bravery and personal daring, and his good example no doubt contributed much to secure the good results attained during that long and arduous summer's campaign. On the twenty-fifth of July, 1864, Lieut. Hyatt was promoted and commissioned Captain and assigned to the command of Company E. On the nineteenth day of September, 1864, at the battle of Opequan, he gallantly led his Company into action, and in the heat of that terrible conflict his body was pierced by two bullets, from the effects of which he expired in a few minutes. Thus he freely gave up his life as a part of the dear price of that splendid victory. Captain McKinnie, then in command of Company H, says he saw Captain Hyatt fall near the spot where Colonel Ebright fell, and asked two soldiers to carry him off the field, and while they were carrying him back, he (Hyatt) was struck by another ball.

Thus this valuable officer sealed with his blood his patriotic devotion to his country's flag. His life and noble example is worthy of the imitation and the highest admiration of his countrymen, and the goodly record of his life, so noble and so laureled now with the high eulogium

“dead on the field of honor,”

should not be forgotten, but cherished as a precious legacy. His was among the list of recognized bodies collected from the field of Opequan and interred in the National Cemetery at Winchester, Virginia, his grave being marked with his name on the headstone.

This sketch was furnished by his sister, Mrs. Mary H. Wilson, of Augusta, Carroll County, Ohio.

LIEUT. HENRY HIXON.

Lieut. Henry Hixon was born in Hanover, Harrison County, Ohio, June 9th, 1828. At the age of about eighteen years, he learned the blacksmith trade at New Market, Harrison Co., Ohio. He continued to work at this trade and made New Market his home up to the time he went to the army. The nation was now imperiled, and Lieut. Hixon felt that duty called him to go forth and battle for the sacred honor of the "dear old flag."

At New Market, Lieut. Hixon and Capt. Voorhes together recruited company "A." At the organization of the company at Steubenville, Ohio, he was elected 1st Lieutenant. He afterwards received a commission as Captain, but refused to be mustered in, as he did not wish to leave his own company and be assigned to another. He was always a courageous, bold and self-possessed officer. He had participated in all the marches, battles and campaigns of the regiment, and had safely gone through those terrible battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania C. H., where so many of his fellow officers and comrades had fallen. In the battle of Cold Harbor, on the sixth of June, this patriotic officer was instantly killed by a rebel bullet, while he with his Regiment occupying the front line of works, were engaged in a severe skirmish with the enemy. Thus he fell in the full vigor of manhood, a martyr to the cause of freedom, a precious sacrifice on the altar of his country.

Lieut. Hixon was among the number of the recognized dead that were interred in the National Cemetery, at Cold Harbor, Virginia.

LIEUT. ROBERT HILLES.

Lieut. Hilles was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1833. His parents moved to Ohio in 1838, and to Belmont County in 1844. He had no family; had two brothers older, and two brothers and one sister younger than himself yet living. His brother, Samuel Hilles, was First Lieutenant of Company B, 15th O. V. I. His youngest brother, G. E. Hilles, was in the signal service four years.

Lieut. Hilles entered the service with the 126th Regiment, in August, 1862, and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company B. This sketch of his life before going to the army was given by his brother, Geo. E. Hilles, of Barnesville, Ohio. The following account of his military history and death was furnished by Doctor J. S. Ely, who was Surgeon of the 126th Regiment.

BARNESVILLE, OHIO, JULY 7TH, 1883.

Robert Hilles, First Lieutenant Company B, was mortally wounded in a charge on the enemy's works, on the sixth of May, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness. He was in the line of his duty, with his face to the foe, gallantly leading his men when the fatal bullet struck him. The wound was in the left breast, immediately over the region of the heart. The ball passed transversely across this region, crushing the ribs. That he escaped instant death was wonderful; for judging from the course of the ball, it seemed impossible that the heart had not been penetrated. He evidently regarded his wound as mortal, nay, he seemed to know it was. Words of cheer and hope he accepted, but only as tokens of the warm sympathy and friendship of comrades. From the field he was taken to the Division Hospital, and from thence to Fredericksburg. He was two nights and one day in the ambulance.

May the tenth, 1864, he wrote a short letter to his parents, of which the following is a copy:

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., MAY 10TH, 1864.

Dear Parents:—Doctor Ely wrote you a letter several days ago, which I presume you have received, giving you all the particulars of my wound. I am now in the hospital at Fredericksburg, got here yesterday. We are expecting to be moved to-day to Washington, though we who are badly wounded, probably will not be sent for a day or so, but will be soon. I think by proper care I will get along. I think I feel some easier this morning. I will write no more this morning as I am so weak.

ROBERT HILLES.

In less than an hour after he had written this letter, hemorrhage set in, causing speedy death. Private George McFarland, of Company B, and also a faithful colored servant, ministered to him in his last hours, and gave his body appropriate burial. Although every effort has been made to discover his grave, his last resting place remains "unknown."

Lieut. Robert Hilles possessed in a high degree those qualities of head and heart, that endear a man to those with whom he comes in contact. Unassuming, genial and generous, brave, honest and true, endowed with rare humor and sterling sense,—totally devoid of rancor—his friends were as numerous as his acquaintances; and personal enemies—he had none. Reared in the tenets of a society that inculcates peace, that teaches to "resist not evil," when rebellion struck at the Nation's life, his spirit of patriotism dominated all other sentiments, and he threw himself into the conflict.

As a soldier, he devoted himself to his duties with fidelity, and as a result, he had the love and confidence of his men. He was with the Regiment and participated in every engagement up to the fatal sixth of May, and in all did his whole duty.

"Green be the turf above thee."

J. S. ELY.

Doctor Ely states that he knew Lieut. Hilles from boyhood, and that he has tried impartially to give his true character.

The Hilles Post, G. A. R., at Barnesville, Ohio, was named in honor of Lieut. Robert Hilles, the subject of this sketch. He was a patriotic and devoted soldier, and fought for his country with the purest motives. He was doing his duty as a true officer when stricken down, and died as a faithful soldier in defense of the unity of his country. His bereaved relatives and friends have reason to be justly proud of the enviable reputation he achieved by his manly and soldierly bearing, and the cool, yet brilliant courage which marked his entire military career.

LIEUT. RUFUS RICKSECKER.

Lieut. Ricksecker was born April nineteenth, 1842, in Canal Dover, Ohio. After having graduated in the public school of same place, he entered the jewelry store of his father, and had gained a thorough and practical knowledge of the jewelry business, at the breaking out of the rebellion. He was possessed of fine social qualities; his many friends will remember with pleasure the musical evenings he enlivened, by his splendid bass voice and performances on the violin.

When the mutterings of war were heard in 1861, a home company, called the "Dover Light Guards," was organized and begun the play of soldier, which afterwards proved such a terrible reality. In this company Rufus Ricksecker was Orderly Sergeant. Afterwards, when the mutterings had swelled into a long deafening roar, he donned the sky-blue uniform of his country, and went forth to battle for the preservation of its unity.

He enlisted the latter part of June, 1862, as a private, with Captain O. W. France. This he did from purely patriotic motives, and though not strong and robust, he said, "I feel that it's my duty to go and help what I can to squelch this rebellion;" and though his father was amply able and willing, in fact anxious to retain him at home, as he was afraid he could not endure the hardships of a soldier's life, yet he went and was mustered into the service of his country, at Steubenville, Ohio.

Shortly after being mustered in, and before leaving Steubenville, he was made Commissary Sergeant of the Regiment, which position he ably filled, being an expert penman and accountant. While serving in this position, he made many warm friends in the Regiment by many acts of kindness. For a time he seemed subject to all the diseases of camp life. At Cumberland, Mary-

land, he had a severe spell of lung fever, and at Martinsburg, Virginia, he lay so low with typhoid fever for six weeks, that his life was despaired of, but by careful nursing from his comrades and close attention of the surgeon and chaplain, he finally recovered, and from that time on he enjoyed better health than ever before. On the twenty-seventh day of June, 1864, he was commissioned First Lieutenant by Gov. Brough, and was assigned to Company G, being the company with which he enlisted, and was the commanding officer of that company until his death.

In the severe battle of Opequan, on the nineteenth day of September, 1864, while gallantly leading his company in an assault on the enemy's lines, he received his mortal wounds, by three balls from the enemy piercing him in quick succession, one penetrating the hand, another the neck, and the third the abdomen; either of the latter were fatal wounds. Immediately after receiving these wounds, our forces were obliged to temporarily fall back, when he was heard by some of his company, asking them to take him along and not leave him to fall into the hands of the rebels, but when some of them attempted to carry him back, he said, "it's no use boys, I'm going to die, save yourselves."

Kind friends removed two rings from the hand that was wounded, a small breastpin, his sword and pocketbook, which was saturated with the life blood of our young hero. He was rudely covered with a blanket and left to die the death of a soldier, not alone, for the dead and dying were not a few, but no father, sister, or brother, was there to minister consoling words or deeds. Among the many lives that were sacrificed to achieve that victory, none were more nobly offered up. The body was buried where it fell, without any mark to designate the place, and rests in an unknown grave. As the dead, known and unknown, were removed from the field of Opequan to the National Cemetery at Winchester, it is probable his body lies in that cemetery.

This sketch was furnished by his brother, J. Ricksecker, Canal Dover, Ohio.

LETTER FROM COL. MCKINNIE.

The writer is indebted to Lieut. Col. Thos. W. McKinnie for copies of the foregoing official reports of Col. Ebright and Capt. Hoge. The following letter accompanied the reports, and contains some interesting reminiscences of the events recorded in those reports.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Sept. 19, 1882.

J. H. GILSON, ESQ.,

Dear Sir:—On this 19th day of September the 18th anniversary of the battle of Opequan Creek, near Winchester, Va., where the brave Lieut. Col. Ebright fell while leading the gallant 126th Regiment to victory, I have, in answer to your letter of the 14th inst., devoted the day to looking through files of musty war papers, for anything that might aid you in the work of compiling from the scraps and fragments gathered up, as correct and full a history of the Regiment as possible. This day, and many others, as anniversaries, are made memorable by the events participated in by the 126th Regiment; and like the 4th of July to our loyal countrymen, because of the events, can never be forgotten. I had been wounded in the battle of the Wilderness on the 6th of May. On Sunday evening, Sept. 18th, after seeing the remains of Capt. McCready embalmed at Baltimore, and expressed to Cadiz, Ohio, I joined the old Regiment near Winchester, Va. The old members of Company "H" that had numbered 80, were awaiting my arrival, to welcome me back—but what a sad sight—there were only *seven* of the old boys left. This told of the terrible decimation in the battles from the Rapidan to Winchester. In the battle on the 19th of September, I saw Capt. Hyatt fall, and asked two soldiers to help him off the field;

and while they were carrying him back, he was struck by another ball. Such scenes have been burned into my memory, and hence these anniversary days are to me both sad and sacred.

If there is anything more that I can do to aid you in your work, command me. Trusting that the enclosed official report of the 126th Regiment may be of much service to you, and that you will pardon me for delay in sending, and wishing you great success in the work undertaken, I am,

Very Respectfully Yours,

T. W. McKINNIE.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

“ Let the flowers forever fair
Bloom above our fallen braves,
While the angels guard them there,
Glory lingers o’er their graves.”

The following correspondence gives information in regard to the National Cemeteries in which the dead of the 126th Regiment are interred.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 1st, 1883. }

MR. J. H. GILSON,

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 24th ult., to the Adjutant General of the army, I enclose herewith a list showing the name and location of each of the National Cemeteries.

The union dead have been carefully gathered from all the battle-fields of the rebellion, and buried in cemeteries.

From Monocacy they were removed to Antietam; from Cedar Creek, to Winchester; and from Spottsylvania and the Wilderness, to Fredericksburg.

There are Monuments at Antietam, Arlington, City Point, Cold Harbor and Winchester. At all of the Cemeteries, each grave is marked by a marble or granite headstone.

Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,
R. N. BATCHELDER,

Dep. Quar. General, U.S. A., in charge of National Cemeteries.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., May 26, 1883.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your favor, would state, that the dead from all the battle-fields around this place, viz. the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania C. H., are

all interred in a "Beautiful Cemetery" located upon what is known as Marye's Heights, overlooking this city. The bodies of the Union Soldiers were brought here some two or three years after the war was over; but it took some time to do it all. The Cemetery is kept in beautiful order. Should you come down to visit the Cemetery, shall be pleased to meet you and talk over old times. From one that wore the Gray. (1st Lieut. 47th Virginia Infantry.)

Yours Respectfully,
LAWRENCE TALIAFERRO,
Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, WINCHESTER, VA., May 26, 1883.

J. H. GILSON, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 24th inst., a Cemetery was opened here about March or April, 1866. In it are the remains of nearly five thousand soldiers who gave their lives for their country; those that fell at Opequan, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill and other battles in this vicinity.

This is about all the information I can give you. But a letter addressed to A. B. Drum, Superintendent of the National Cemetery here, will meet with prompt attention; or anything that I can do, I will do for you with pleasure.

Respectfully Yours,
JOHN H. DEAN.

WINCHESTER NATIONAL CEMETERY, WINCHESTER, VA., }
June 2d, 1883. }

MR. J. H. GILSON,

Dear Sir:—In reference to your letter of the 31st ult., I would state that all of the remains of Union soldiers killed in the battles of the Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, as far as possibly could be found, have been brought and interred in this Cemetery. Wherever the remains could be identified, their names or parts of names, as the case may be, were placed on the headstones; otherwise they are marked as unknown. There are

2,094 known, and 2,365 unknown dead interred here. The following is a list of the members of the 126th Ohio Infantry interred here as far as the records give, viz :

Capt. Thomas Hyatt, Co. E, died Sept. 19, 1864.

A. I. Dillon, Co. B, died March 13, 1863.

James Huff, Co. G, died Jan. 16, 1864, Martinsburg.

P. D. Je——, Co. E, died Sept. 22, 1864.

Jonathan Leisure, Co. C, died Feb. 12, 1863, Martinsburg.

J. N. Heaston, Co. H, died March 13, 1863, Martinsburg.

James Stewart, Co. H, died March 4, 1863, Martinsburg.

Unknown, Co. —, 126 Ohio.

E. B. Wallack, Co. E, died Sept. 23, 1864.

Any information you may desire, any time that I can give, I will be glad to do so. I am,

Very Respectfully,

A. B. DRUM, Superintendent.

FREDERICKSBURG NAT. CEMETERY, June 6, 1883.

J. H. GILSON, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—This Cemetery contains 2,487 known, and 12,770 unknown, total 15,257 Union soldiers disinterred from the battle-fields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, North Anna, Bell Plains, Salem Heights, Mine Run, &c. &c., and of the 126th Ohio Vol. Infantry, as follows:

Priv. G. E. Arnold, Co. H, from M. C. Coal's farm, Spottsylvania.

Priv. V. Eckert, Co. G, from Hart's farm, Spottsylvania.

Capt. O. W. France, Co. G, from Wilderness battle-field.

Priv. Geo. Gilhart, Co. K, from Laurel Hill.

Priv. I. M. Harvey, Co. H, from M. C. Coal's farm, Spottsylvania.

Joshua Howell, Co. B, from Hart's farm, Spottsylvania.

Capt. Reuben Lampton, Co. K, from Hart's farm, Spottsylvania.

Priv. A. M. Pollock, Co. H, from M. C. Coal's farm, Spottsylvania.

Priv. Jno. Trump, Co. G, from Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania.

Priv. Daniel Zigler, Co. E, from Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania.

Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant,

CHARLES FITCHETT, Sup't.

ANTIETAM, MD., June 13th, 1883.

Respectfully returned to Mr. J. H. Gilson, with the desired information. There are 2,853 known, and 1,818 unknown interred in this Cemetery. The dead from the field of Monocacy were removed to this Cemetery. These graves are "unknown."

There is a Monument (representing a soldier on picket) at this Cemetery; but Gen. Lew. Wallace has no inscription on the Monument. The following is a list of the 126th Ohio buried at this Cemetery:

Oliver Badger, removed from Frederick.

William T. Coburn, removed from Frederick.

William Donivan, removed from Wacoter.

John H. Lentz, removed from Cumberland.

Octave Labrie, removed from Frederick.

Benjamin F. Large, removed from Frederick.

Andrew J. Peyton, removed from Frederick.

Isaac W. Parker, removed from Frederick.

William L. Ritter, removed from Cumberland.

J. W. Turner, removed from Cumberland.

Noah Trail, removed from Frederick.

Very respectfully, your obedient Servant,

W. A. DONALDSON,

Supt. Nat. Cemetery.

NOTE.—Gen. Wallace, in his official report of the battle of Monocacy, says: "Orders have been given to collect the bodies of our dead in one burial ground on the battle-field, suitable for a monument, upon which I propose to write—*These men died to*

save the National Capital, and they did save it." It seems this monument, with its inscription, was never erected; a very ungrateful neglect on the part of the Government toward those honored dead, who sacrificed their lives in actual defence of the National Capital.

NATIONAL CEMETERY, CITY POINT, VA., June 11, 1883.

J. H. GILSON, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—In reply to your communication of the 7th inst., I have the honor to inform you that there are none of the late members of the 126th Ohio Volunteers buried in this Cemetery.

You may receive the desired information by addressing a note to the Superintendent of the Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg Post-office. There are 3,778 known, and 1,374 unknown interred at City Point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. A. DICHTEL, Sup't.

POPLAR GROVE, VA., U. S. NAT. CEMETERY, }
near Petersburg, Va., June 25th, 1883. }

J. H. GILSON,

Dear Sir:—Your letter of recent date received. In reply I would state that only one of the 126th Regiment is known, his name is Joseph Bager. He died January 25th, 1865; he was a member of Company G.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. C. LACY.

NATIONAL CEMETERY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, }
CULPEPPER, VA., JULY 1st, 1883. }

MR. J. H. GILSON:

Sir:—Your letter of the 27th inst. is at hand, and you are respectfully informed that no names of members of the 126th O. V. I. appear on the records of this office. With the unknown

in this cemetery, there are no doubt some of the 126th Ohio. My total here is 449 known, and 911 unknown. From Brandy Station, 160 known and 70 unknown. From John Minor Bott's farm, 15 known and 19 unknown. The balance from the battle field of Cedar Mountain, nearly all unknown.

Nothing gives me more pleasure than to furnish any data in my possession, regarding the 126th Ohio. My brother, Alex. Patterson, went out as Q. M. of that Regiment, but took violent bleeding of the lungs at the end of six or seven months and resigned. I was an intimate friend of Col. McKinnie and a great many of the boys.

In some seventy-seven National Cemeteries in the South, there rest over 300,000 dead soldiers. Of this number, over 140,000 are unknown. When we recollect how our comrades were buried after a battle, and how often the field was in possession of the enemy, and our own men buried by them without any mark, we wonder that we have the names of as many as we have. Even in our winter camps, like yours at Brandy Station, where you had time and opportunity to place a piece of cracker box at the head of the graves—did you not march away in the spring and leave those graves to the mercy of a hostile people, who would take especial delight in making kindling out of those same head boards? Some three years from that time elapsed before they were gathered into the National Cemeteries. No pains or expense was spared by the Government to find the dead, and I expect more names were found on letters in their pockets than at the heads of graves. I have 32 volumes of the Nation's dead (all of them) in my office.

I have carefully examined the "Roll of Honor" of every National Cemetery, (except those from which you have already received lists of dead) where I thought there might be a possibility of any of the 126th Ohio being buried. I also have the roll of the dead at Camp Chase, Camp Dennison, Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Gallipolis, and many other places, and have looked

them all over, occupying a whole day in the research. Seeing that I had several relatives and a host of personal friends in the 126th, this has only been a labor of love, to which you are entirely welcome. I only hope that I have thrown light on the last resting place of some poor fellow of whom you had been in doubt. I have made this search so complete that you are not likely to hear of any more names of your Regiment. But only think of the numbers that were never identified! 12,000 unrecorded and unknown at Salisbury alone! other cemeteries in the same ratio. I give you the lists of dead from the following cemeteries:

DANVILLE, VA., NATIONAL CEMETERY, (PRISON.)

Garrett, Jacob, company G, died November 26th, 1864.

Allen, T., company K, died October 25th, 1864.

Lambert, W., company C, died January 3d, 1865.

Kizer, P., company F, died March 8th, 1865.

LOUDON PARK NATIONAL CEMETERY, BALTIMORE, MD.

Gess, Joseph, company D.

Pucket, Lewis, company C.

Turner, Harrison B., company D.

RICHMOND, VA., NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Van Vleck, A. L., company G, died December 30th, 1863.

SALISBURY, N. C., NATIONAL CEMETERY, (PRISON.)

Pherson, James, company K, died January 30th, 1864.

Weaver, Isaac, company C, died November 25th, 1864.

CYPRESS HILL NATIONAL CEMETERY, N. Y.

Robinson, James, company G, died September 6th, 1863.

Stonebrook, John, company H, died September 9th, 1863.

Fleckner, John, company G, died August 22nd, 1864.

Hendrick, Peter, company C, died October 10th, 1864.

COLD HARBOR, VA., NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Hixon, Henry, Lieut. company A, died June 6th, 1864.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Dye, Elam, company H, died May 27th, 1864.

Householder, P. W., company D, died November 29th, 1863.

Swick, Martin, company I, died June 1st, 1864.

ARLINGTON, VA., NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Gallaher, L. G., company A, died May 27th, 1864.

Reid, David, company A, died August 11th, 1863.

Murray, W. C., company A, died June 6th, 1864.

Marsh, W., company I, died August 5th, 1864.

Metzgar, S., company K, died December 5th, 1864.

Page, B. M., company I, died May 26th, 1864.

Roderick, John D., company K, died April 17th, 1865.

Van Wagner, G., company D, died July 30th, 1864.

Weeden, George, company B, died May 19th, 1864.

SOLDIERS' HOME NATIONAL CEMETERY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Andrews, M., company I, died November 19th, 1863.

Bricker, Henry, company H, died November 6th, 1863.

ANDERSONVILLE, GA., NATIONAL CEMETERY, (PRISON.)

Clay, O., company D, died September 22nd, 1864.

Hill, Samuel, company F, died September 20th, 1864.

Hatfield, Geo. W., company K, died August 11th, 1864.

Hurlis, Isaac, company C, died June 30th, 1864.

Jewell, W. A., company G, died August 14th, 1864.

Johnson, Michael, company C, died August 13th, 1864.

O'Neil, James, company F, died August 2nd, 1864.

TOTAL—37.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT Y. PATTERSON,

Superintendent National Cemetery, Culpepper, Va.

(Late of 30th O. V. I., from Tuscarawas County, Ohio.)

The following letter gives full information in regard to Lieut. Hixon's last resting place:

COLD HARBOR NATIONAL CEMETERY, RICHMOND, VA., }
 July 9, 1883. }

MR. J. H. GILSON,

Sir:—I have looked over my book, and only find one name of the 126th Ohio, H. Hixon, Lieut. company A. He is in section B; 343 is the number of his headstone.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. MAY, Superintendent.

My address, No. 2003 Venable St., Richmond, Va.

THE NATION'S DEAD.

From the National Tribune.

As a matter of general interest, we give the following list of National Military Cemeteries, together with total number of interments.

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF CEMETERY.
Annapolis, Md.	Brownsville, Tex.
Alexandria, La.	Camp Butler, Ills.
Alexandria, Va.	Camp Nelson, Ky.
Andersonville, Ga.	Cave Hill, Ky.
Antietam, Md.	Chalmette, La.
Arlington, Va.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Ball's Bluff, Va.	City Point, Va.
Barrancas, Fla.	Cold Harbor, Va.
Baton Rouge, La.	Corinth, Miss.
Battle Ground, D. C.	Crown Hill, Ind.
Beaufort, S. C.	Culpepper, Va.
Beverly, N. J.	Custer Battle Field, M. T.

NAME OF CEMETERY.	NAME OF CEMETERY.
Cypress Hills, N. Y.	Marietta, Ga.
Danville, Ky.	Memphis, Tenn.
Danville, Va.	Mexico City.
Fayetteville, Ark.	Mobile, Ala.
Finn's Point, N. J.	Mound City, Ill.
Florence, S. C.	Nashville, Tenn.
Fort Donelson, Tenn.	Natchez, Miss.
Fort Gibson, I. T.	New Albany, Ind.
Fort Harrison, Va.	New Berne, N. C.
Fort Leavenworth, Kas.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Fort McPherson, Neb.	Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.
Fort Smith, Ark.	Poplar Grove, Petersburg, Va.
Fort Scott, Kas.	Port Hudson, La.
Fredericksburg, Va.	Raleigh, N. C.
Gettysburg, Pa.	Richmond, Va.
Glendale, Va.	Rock Island, Ill.
Grafton, W. Va.	Salisbury, N. C.
Hampton, Va.	San Antonio, Tex.
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Seven Pines, Va.
Jefferson City, Mo.	Soldiers' Home, D. C.
Keokuk, Iowa.	Staunton, Va.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Stone River, Tenn.
Laurel, Md.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Lebanon, Ky.	Wilmington, N. C.
Lexington, Ky.	Winchester, Va.
Little Rock, Ark.	Woodlawn, Elmira, N. Y.
Logan's Cross Roads, Ky.	Yorktown, Va.
Loudon Park, Md.	Springfield, Mo.

The whole number interments is, 172,147 known, 148,281 unknown; total, 320,428.

NOTE.—By addressing a letter, with stamp enclosed, to any of the above National Cemeteries, any information desired can be

obtained. For instance, the Cemetery at Florence, S. C., would be addressed thus: To Superintendent National Cemetery, Florence, S. C.

Of the whole number of interments indicated above, there are about 6,900 known and 1,500 unknown civilians, and 6,100 known and 3,200 unknown confederates. Of these latter the greater portion are buried at Wood Lawn Cemetery, Elmira, N. Y., and Finn's Point Cemetery, near Salem, N. J. The interments at Mexico City are mainly those who were killed or died in that vicinity during the Mexican War, and include also such citizens of the United States as may have died in Mexico, and who, under treaty provision, have the right of burial therein. From the foregoing it will appear that, after making all proper deductions for civilians and confederates, there are gathered in the various places mentioned, the remains of nearly 300,000 men who at one time wore the blue during the late war, and who yielded up their lives in defense of the Government which now so graciously cares for their ashes.

SIXTH ANNUAL RE-UNION
—OF THE
126TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.,
—AT—
BOWERSTON, OHIO.
AUGUST 24TH, 1882.

[From the Bowerston Banner.]

The Annual Reunion of the 126th O. V. I., was held at Bowerston, on the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. For several days prior to the 24th, active preparations were being made to give the "boys" the grandest reception they had ever received. The town was beautifully decorated with flags, evergreens, and mottoes bearing different inscriptions, such as "Welcome 126th O. V. I., Welcome." "God bless our Boys." "Welcome, brave Boys."

Early in the morning both soldiers and citizens began to arrive in large numbers, and by noon there were fully 2,000 people in town. The New Hagerstown and Leavittsville Bands discoursed some excellent music during the forenoon, which was highly appreciated by all. When the train from the East was nearly due, the soldiers who had already arrived, together with Capt. Wallace's Company of small boys from New Hagerstown, and Capt. Rogers' Company, of Bowerston, all armed with miniature guns, and headed by the Leavittsville Band, marched to the depot to meet those who would arrive from the East.

On the arrival of the train, the procession marched to the "Overholts Grove" just east of town, where the exercises of the day (including dinner) were to take place. At the hour for meeting they assembled, with Hon. S. B. McGavran temporarily in the chair, who, after some music, and a prayer by Rev. Leggett, introduced W. H. Host, who briefly delivered the address of welcome. After the address of welcome, came the dinner, to to which all soldiers, without regard to what regiment they served in, were invited. The dinner was gotten up in good style, and certainly the ladies, both of town and country, (with few exceptions,) deserve a great deal of praise for the elegant manner in which everything connected with the dinner was conducted. After dinner was over, and music by the bands, Capt. John E. McPeck, President of the Association of the 126th Regiment, called the large assemblage to order, and in a neat and impressive speech, alluded to the fact that this was but a fragment of the regiment present. And as the words fell from the Captain in speaking of our fallen and absent comrades, all who heard them, knew they came from his heart, where he cherishes the memory of the fallen heroes, the brave boys who fell in the shock of battle. After music, private J. M. Garven, Esq., of Cadiz, was called upon by Capt. McPeck to respond to the address of welcome. He spoke feelingly of the welcome they had received at the hands of the people here, and hoped Bowerston would always be as it always has been, a town famed for its kindness to the soldiers.

Professor (private) Dunlap J. McAdams, of Washington, Pa., was introduced by J. M. Garven as his substitute, and spoke particularly of the work of the Soldier, and the necessity of each doing his part well. He compared them to the mighty machinery of the mills and factories, everything connected therewith, no difference how small, played its part. The derangement of the smallest piece of machinery would often disarrange the whole.

Dr. W. Foster, of Jewett, spoke in a very interesting manner in regard to the surrender of Lee, and many other incidents, which were eagerly listened to by the large crowd present.

Rev. John Lamasters, of Uhrichsville, very feelingly described the sad partings of the brave boys, from their homes and their loved ones, to go forth in defense of this glorious land of ours. How the mothers of America gave up their sons that our old flag might wave "over the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

Mr. W. A. Pittinger, of the Dennison *Paragraph*, spoke of the debt of gratitude the people, as a nation, owe the Soldiers. He also spoke of the dead whose bodies were buried all over the land, that it was our duty to scatter flowers on their graves, to keep them forever in our memories.

Capt. E. A. Parrish, of Uhrichsville, being called on, responded in his usual happy manner. He painted in glowing colors the achievements of the Soldiery.

While the last three speeches were in progress, the members of the 126th withdrew to another part of the grove, to hold a business meeting, which we give in connection with this article.

After the conclusion of the speaking and the business meeting supper was announced for all soldiers and the members of the band, after which the meeting adjourned until night, when the U. B. Church was opened, and was soon entirely packed full of people to hear the soldiers' experience meeting. Capt. S. Wallace, of the 80th O. V. I., was called to the chair, after which the New Hagerstown band discoursed some excellent music. Short experience speeches made by J. M. Garven, W. H. Host, Wm. Coultrap, Hon. S. B. McGavran, W. H. Boor, Geo. T. McKean, Capt. H. W. Kirby, and others. By the way, Al. McFadden told how he supported a battery during an engagement himself. After the meeting was over, on invitation of Hon. S. B. McGavran, the soldiers were invited to his house, where they were served with some splendid icecream. The day was pleasant, and everything passed off pleasantly. The visiting soldiers, by their good conduct in every way, have endeared themselves in the memories of the people of Bowerston and vicinity. Thus ended the first Soldiers' Reunion ever held in Bowerston.

MINUTES OF BUSINESS MEETING OF REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION
OF 126TH O. V. I., HELD AT BOWERSTON, OHIO, AUGUST
24TH, 1882.

Association convened at above named place, and after dinner held a short session at the stand, when, on motion, the members repaired to a shade-tree on the outskirts of the grounds to hold a business meeting. W. Foster was chosen Secretary, and instructed to send letters of regret and sympathy to comrades A. J. Harrison, Jesse Grimes and W. H. McCoy, who were reported sick. Also to draft resolutions in relation to the death of comrades John Coleman, Andrew Albaugh and G. W. Hoge. The members subscribed liberally to a fund to defray the funeral expenses of comrade John Coleman, deceased.

The thanks of the association were tendered the citizens of Bowerston and vicinity, and especially to comrade Boor and the executive committee for the entertainment provided for us.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. S. Moses, Canton, Ohio; Vice President, J. H. Benfer, New Philadelphia; Secretary, J. P. Slemmons, Columbus; Chaplain, W. L. Dixon, Canton, Ohio.

On motion, it was decided to hold our next Reunion at Uhrichsville, Ohio, August 23rd, 1883, to convene at 9 A. M., and continue until 10 P. M. of same day. The meeting to be a basket picnic. On motion, the officers were constituted an executive committee to make all necessary arrangements for the next annual meeting.

J. E. McPECK, President.

W. FOSTER, Secretary.







